MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL.

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THE SENTINEL.

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JERMAIN & BRIGHTMAN,
Publishers and Proprietors.

T. D. JERMAIN.....M. H. BRIGHTMAN

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1860.

To the Public.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN who consults his own interest, will avail himself of the columns of THE DAILY SENTINEL,—especially when he can do so at the same prices charged by other papers, and secure more than double the advantage of circulation.

This is no boast, but EVERY WORD TRUE.

THE SENTINEL, having double the circulation IN THE CITY, and more than treble out of it, of any other paper here, renders it far the cheapest and most desirable medium in Milwaukee for all classes of Advertisements.

☞For Telegraph, &c., see Fourth Page.☜

The Money Panic.

The Money Panic, which has been growing in intensity for some days past, seemed to have reached its climax yesterday. Illinois currency was *laboored* on all sides; exchange could hardly be had for love, or money; business of all kinds was nearly at a stand; and people gathered in groups on the street corners, asking 'what's next?' It is not possible that this state of things should continue long. The West is too rich in every element of wealth, this year, to suffer a great while from the present disturbed condition of currency and exchange.—This panic must soon subside.

Meantime the brokers are reaping a harvest from timorous holders of Illinois and other bank bills. As usual in all such crises, the loss falls mainly on those least able to bear it. These frequent fluctuations in exchange, this sudden and heavy depreciation of what passes for money, must ere long lead the People and the Legislatures to inquire, whether there is not some *radical* defect in the present Banking system of the country, which calls for a prompt and thorough remedy.

The Vote of Wisconsin—Official and Reported Majorities.

FOR LINCOLN AND HAMLIN.

Counties.	Maj.	Counties.	Maj.
Adams*	542	Monroe*	798
Bad Ax*	680	Manitowoc*	94
Calumet*	161	Oconto	231
Chippewa	15	Polk	65
Columbia*	1,711	Pierce*	226
Clark	64	Portage	499
Dane*	625	Pepin	300
Dunn	200	Racine*	875
Douglas		Richland*	591
Eau Claire	144	Rock*	3,252
Fond du Lac*	1,105	Sauk*	1,924
Grant*	619	Sheboygan*	552
Green*	1,051	St. Croix*	67
Green Lake	1,248	Shawano	150
Iowa*	328	Trempeau	400
Jackson*	447	Walworth*	2,820
Jefferson*	238	Waukesha*	457
Juneau*	240	Waupaca*	705
Kenosha*	717	Waushara*	1,105
La Crosse*	712	Winnebago	1,400
La Pointe	17	Wood*	61
Total majorities for Lincoln			27,193

FOR DOUGLAS AND JOHNSON.

Counties		Counties	
Brown	598	Marathon*	262
Crawford*	4	Outagamie*	251
Dodge*	78	Ozaukee*	1,196
Kewaunee	360	Washington*	1,536
Milwaukee*	1,897	Marquette*	26
La Fayette	200		
Total majorities for Douglas			6,458

RECAPITULATION.

Total majorities for Lincoln	27,193
" " " Douglas	6,458
Lincoln ahead	20,676

To hear from, Buffalo, Ashland and Door counties, which will slightly increase LINCOLN'S majority. His official majority in the "Badger State" will vary but a few figures from TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND!

In the 32 counties heard from officially, BRECKINRIDGE has 608 votes, and BELL 144. Their aggregate vote in the State will not much exceed one thousand.

First Congressional District—Complete.

The following is the official vote in this Congressional District, on Congress and Electors:

Counties.	Lincoln.	Douglas.	Potter.	Arnold.
Kenosha	1687	920	1636	921
Milwaukee	4529	6726	4915	6606
Walworth	3910	1290	3942	1572
Waukesha	3020	2563	3033	2576
Racine	2630	1659	2671	1683
	16,081	13,458	16,197	13,508

LINCOLN'S majority in the district, 2,573
POTTER'S majority in the district, 2,689

We compare the vote of the district, for Congress, now and four years ago:

	1856.		1860.	
Counties.	Potter.	Hadley.	Potter.	Arnold.
Milwaukee	2579	7099	4915	6606
Walworth	2911	1992	3933	2576
Kenosha	1568	834	1636	927
Racine	2804	1681	2671	1683
Walworth	3528	1296	3942	1572
	13,190	12,814	16,197	13,508
Total vote in 1856		25,946	Rep. maj	376
Total vote in 1860		29,705	Rep. maj	2689
Increase in 4 years		3,759		2,313

A good record for the First District.

The News has Another Grievance.

The *News* of yesterday re-opens its batteries against CARL SCHURZ. That gentleman, it appears, has been guilty of the indiscretion of making a speech on the political topics of the day, without previously obtaining the consent of the *News* to do so. To be sure, Mr. SCHURZ was invited by the Republicans of Milwaukee, to address them; and might plead this fact in extenuation of the offence, wherewith the *News* charges him: But this is by no means satisfactory to the *News*; and we therefore advise Mr. SCHURZ, when he is next requested to speak by his fellow-citizens, here, or elsewhere, to first consult the censor of the *News* and obtain *his* consent to the performance.

Virginia for Bell!

The telegraph has finally resolved the doubt which hung over the vote of VIRGINIA. The "Old Dominion" has declared for BELL; having, for the *first* time in her history, voted *against* the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

MISSOURI, CALIFORNIA and OREGON remain to be heard from. The probabilities still are, that Mr. DOUGLAS will carry *one* State, though it is by no means certain.

NEWSPAPER CHANGES.—The result of the election has already led to sundry changes in the newspaper kingdom. The *Enquirer*, Breckinridge organ, of this city, is discontinued. The Prescott *Democrat*, and La Crosse *Democrat*, Douglas, have shared the same fate. The latter is to be revived, it is said, under the charge of SWINEFORD, late of the Milwaukee *Enquirer*.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) *Daily Eagle*, the leading Democratic organ there, declares itself hereafter "free and independent." It assigns as reasons for its action the facts that its partisan policy has involved a uniform pecuniary loss; that in upholding democracy it has repelled valuable patronage; and that all it has gained from democratic politicians has been in the shape of *material for police reports*.

Rather a hard company to train in.

WANT TO CHANGE THEIR NAME.—The people of Bad Ax county are talking of applying to the next Legislature to change the name of their county to Minneshiek, one of the old Indian names. We like to see the Indian names retained when practicable, and think Minneshiek a much prettier name than Bad Ax. —*Madison Journal*.

We concur in the opinion of our Madison cotemporary, and hope that the Indian name of *Minneshiek* will supercede *Bad Ax*. There are a number of counties in the State which would do well to follow the example of Bad Ax county.

The Vote of New York.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday last, Nov. 17, contains the following paragraph relative to the vote of New York:

We have the full official vote from forty-nine counties. Estimating the remaining eleven counties, it seems probable that the entire officials will show an aggregate in the neighborhood of 660,000, with a Republican majority on electors varying but little from 50,000.

We do not deem it worth while to republish our table of majorities, as we shall probably be able to publish, in a few days, the full vote on all the candidates.

The vote for Governor will stand about thus:

Morgan, Rep	350,000
Kelly, Fusion	290,000
Brady, Breckinridge	20,000

ELECTION IN CANADA.—An election was held in Essex and Kent Counties, Canada, on Friday, and Saturday last, for Member of Parliament. The candidates were Sir ALLAN MCNAB, and Mr. MCDOUGALL, of Windsor. The contest was a close one, resulting as follows:

	McNab	Dougall.
Essex	933	808
Kent	1,108	1,208
	2,041	2,016

MCNAB'S majority 28.

The Detroit *Daily Advertiser* says that the Great Western Railway interest was exerted in favor of Sir ALLAN MCNAB, and that the colored voters also supported him, very generally, in the belief that his opponent, Mr. DOUGALL, was in favor of annexing Canada to the United States, in which case the Fugitive Slave Law would be operative on both sides of the lakes.

A NUMBER of accidents have lately happened in our midst, says the Calumet *Republican*. On Saturday, Mr. CRAM and his brother were run over; on Monday, little LEROY WILKINSON had one of his hands nearly cut off by his elder brother accidentally letting the axe fall on it as he was cutting wood; and the same evening, a lad of about fourteen years was run over and shockingly bruised.

FALSE REPORT.—The Appleton *Crescent* of Saturday last announces the death of Judge LARRABEE, from injuries received by his fall, a few days ago. We are glad to know that the report is unfounded, and that Judge LARRABEE, though severely hurt, is gradually recovering.

A Voice from Kentucky—Letter from the Son of Henry Clay.

"MANSFIELD, near Lexington, Ky.,
November 11, 1860.

"MY DEAR SIR.—The Presidential election is over, and Mr. Lincoln is elected constitutionally the next President of the United States; and it becomes every good citizen to submit to the will of the constitutional majority as declared at the ballot-boxes. The moment Mr. Lincoln shall have taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, he will stand upon the Union platform, and I am assured from all quarters that his administration of the General Government will be national and conservative.

"I rejoice in the conservative attitude which Kentucky, in common with Tennessee, Virginia and Missouri, now occupies. We are of the border States, and so long as we maintain our present position the Union is safe, in spite of the black cloud of secession and disunion which hangs over some of the cotton-growing States.

"The resignation of the Federal officers in South Carolina is misprision of treason. Messrs. Magrath, Colcock and Conner are giving aid and comfort to the conspirators of revolutionary proceedings, of which they must have had knowledge.

"There is no man in all my acquaintance in Kentucky who justifies South Carolina in her course. She will yet mourn over it.

"But what course in this emergency will the corrupt and imbecile Administration of James Buchanan take? Is there no cause for grave and serious reflection? If we were convinced that the President would do his whole duty, we might look hopefully ahead.

"But alas! for the country, we are fallen upon evil times. A corrupt Democratic administration sways the destiny of this fair heritage of freemen, and into what unnumbered perils may we not be cast by it!

"We are not sufficiently advised as to the course Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi may adopt. It is devoutly to be prayed that they may not be precipitated with South Carolina into secession. Should the federal officers in those States resign, would you not think the clouds were deepening, and that they portended a terrible storm? And what a pilot you have at the helm! Would he call around him the wise and true and the patriotic to save the ship of State?

"I confess I have but little hope in him. He is not equal to the crisis, and nothing but a protective Providence can save our beloved country from a bloody revolution.

"I shall be pleased to hear from you. It is a time when lovers of the country should be in constant correspondence.

Believe me truly your friend.
THOMAS H. CLAY."

"JOHN D. FRY, Esq."

MORE BRITISH STEAMERS LOST.—The N. Y. *World* of Nov. 17th, contains the following account of serious marine disasters, involving great loss of property and life:

"The steamship Golden Fleece, of the Galway line, and put on in the place of the Connaught, is reported lost.

No doubt is now entertained respecting the melancholy fate of the four steamers which have long been missing; namely, the Edinburg, iron screw steamer, 800 tons, belonging to Leith, outward bound to Cronstrandt; the Moscow, also an iron screw steamer, 600 tons, of London; steamer belonging to Sunderland, and the Thor, from Copenhagan for Hull. It will be remembered that they started on their voyages a day or two prior to the outbreak of the terrible storm which swept the North Sea and Baltic on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of October, when so many vessels were wrecked. With the exception of the Moscow, nothing has been heard of them since they sailed, and from quantities of wreckage and cotton that has been met with in the North Sea, it is inferred that the whole of the ships in question must have foundered during the fearful hurricane, and every soul belonging to them met with a watery grave. The Edinburg, which was a superior class iron ship was rated at Lloyd's register A. 1 for twelve years. Her crew consisted of Captain Steel, and twenty-seven officers and men. Like the Arctic steamer, which was lost during the course of the storm, she was burdened with a dangerous deck load, at this advanced period of the season—namely, two steam boilers, and nearly five hundred bales of cotton, piled in tiers fore and aft. She carried some passengers for St. Petersburg, among them was Dr. McKenzie, his wife and several children. It is believed that there are twenty-four widows, and nearly sixty children bereaved by the deplorable loss of this ship.

It is somewhat remarkable that the Moscow and Arctic, which were both from one port, Grimsby, sailed at the same time for St. Petersburg. The Moscow kept company with the Arctic on the passage across the North Sea, until within a few hours of the wreck of the Arctic, when the master lost sight of her, and that was the last time she was seen."

CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.—The steamship Teutonia, from Hamburg 1st and Southampton 4th inst., arrived at this port last evening. The papers which she brings are of no later date (Oct. 3d) than those received by the Canada, the important extracts from which we gave yesterday morning. But in the London evening papers of the 3d, we find the following additional details of interest:

THE CAPITULATION OF CAPUA.

By telegram through Mr. Reuter's office.

NAPLES, Nov. 2.

Capua has capitulated. Military honors have been granted to the garrison, who, to the number of 8,000 men, have been disarmed and sent to Naples, where they will embark.—*N. Y. World, Nov. 17.*

A YOUNG LADY APPOINTED KEEPER OF A LIGHT-HOUSE.—Miss Jane C. Martin has been appointed keeper of the Marblehead light. Miss Martin is a daughter of the late Capt. Ambrose Martin who kept Baker's Island (Salem) light for a quarter of a century, and as assistant to her father gained a thorough experience in light keeping.—She takes the place of Ezekiel Darling, who after twenty-five years of service, resigns on account of the infirmities of age.

THE CITY.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains, and Hour of Closing Mails.

MILWAUKEE & CHICAGO.

Depart.	*Arrive.*	*Mails Close.*
10:15 A. M.	1:15 P. M.	9:30 A. M.
3:15 P. M.	12:30 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Mixed train to Racine and Kenosha.		

Trains on this road leave on Chicago time, which is 15 minutes ahead of Milwaukee time.

LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE.

1:15 A. M.	9:40 A. M.	9:00 P. M.
1:55 P. M.	9:35 A. M.	12,30 P. M

MILWAUKEE & MISSISSIPPI.

10:45 A. M.	11:45 A. M.	9:30 A.M.
9:30 P. M.	6:10 A. M.	8:15 P.M.
4:00 P. M.	5:05 P. M.	9:00 P.M.

MILWAUKEE & HORICON.

1:45 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:00 P.M
1:55 P. M.	9:35 P. M.	12:30 P.M.

MILWAUKEE, WATERTOWN & BARABOO VALLEY.

4:15 P. M.	10:40 P. M.	8:30 P.M.

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE.

3:00 P. M.	11:00 P. M.	7 P. M.

Departure of Steamers.

FOR TWO RIVERS.

The steamer *Huron* leaves Olmsted's dock, every evening at 8 o'clock, for Port Washington, Sheboygan, Manitowoc and Two Rivers.

FOR BUFFALO.

Screw steamers, with good accommodations, leave the different transportation docks every day, for Buffalo.

FOR OSWEGO AND ODDENSBURGH.

One of the Northern Transportation Co's screw steamers sails for the above ports every day, from the the Company's dock at the M. & M. R. R. depot, touching at nearly all intermediate ports.

FOR COLLINGWOOD.

The Collingwood Line of screw steamers leave semi-weekly from Dousman's dock, foot of Erie: Water Street, connecting at Collingwood with the Northern Railway of Canada, for the East.

FOR GREEN BAY.

The screw steamer *Oconto* makes weekly trips to the above port starting from Olmsted's dock.

Wide Awakes, Attention.

There will be a meeting of the Wide Awake Club at the head-quarters in Albany Block, on Thursday night, Nov. 22, at half-past 7 o'clock. Every member should be present, as business of much importance will come before the Club.

P. VAN VECHTEN, JR., Pres't.

Eternal Smash.

The Chicago *Times* comes to us shedding the most bitter and honest tears over the dissolution of our glorious Union—that magnificent structure which our fathers built and cemented in a sanguinary way, is done gone and busted—all to bits, and so the *Times* has a good cry over the ruins, to lay the dust.

YANCEY did it; that herculean YANCEY opened the breach and the treacherous Republican party rushed in and split the confederacy. Boo! hoo! North Carolina won't stand ABE any more than CAIN would ABEL; she doesn't want to go into ABRAHAM'S bosom, because it isn't stuffed with cotton; she won't do nothing—there now! and so the great Pyramid of Freedom is getting ready for a good topple over, and the *Times* seeing it shake, gets out its sack-cloth and ashes! Boo! hoo! *misere*. Let us wipe the weeping eyes, and hear what he says:

"The fatal results against which Washington warned, and over which the prophetic eyes of Jefferson shed tears of anguish, are now before us, as matters now stand. Before the fourth day of March next, certainly fire, and probably eight of the States of this Union will have withdrawn from the Confederacy, and have assumed their rank among the nations of the earth."

Jupiter Ammon! and won't they never come back, and bring their tails behind 'em? Won't they be coaxed? Can't the united sobs of the terrified North turn them? Never a peg! The fiat has gone forth. The Union is "busted". Peace has taken her figurative wings under her arm and walked off. Commerce is getting ready to kick the bucket. Trade is in a syncope. Happiness wends its way to the orange groves of Florida—can't stand the rumpus. Posterity themselves may make up their minds to be disappointed, for Carolina says the great principles of freedom, which have born the States of the North to a consummation of civilization and happiness—quite Utopean are humbugs. Carolina has written the doom of liberty for the sake of slavery, and woe be unto all the earth. Therefore, our friend of the *Times* wrings the red tears from his eyes, and teareth his hair exceedingly.

Never, since classic barbarians made Rome howl, and Don Quixote vanquished a mighty windmill, did the like of this happen before. Here is the Free North moving as gracefully as a leviathan in her element. Here are the millions who came to realize Freedom, here stretch the homesteads and here run the teams a-field. Here is the ballot-box, and here are the freemen.

There is the Carolina that reads us a lesson and gives us its orders. Carolina says she won't stand it if we exercise our rights. Constitutional rights be hanged; if you elect LINCOLN I'll bust something; I'll get that bold fellow of ours to put his arms around the pillars of the Constitution and pull down the Confederacy; I'll tear myself to pieces! Bye and bye when this virago has kicked and floundered about enough, she'll go to sleep for another decade, and our sympathetic friend of the *Times* will wonder what called forth all the tears. And it rocking and dosing, and coaxing will not effect it, we know of nothing so apt to, as a glimpse at the misery she is causing among her friends. If the mourners will only go down to her, their saline drops may drown out the fire and mollify the fire-eaters themselves.

A PLEASANT GATHERING.—A complimentary entertainment was given to Baron GRABOW, Secretary of the Prussian Legation at Washington, by a few gentlemen of this city, at the St. Charles Hotel, on Monday evening. Capt. D. UPMANN, the host of the St. Charles, served up an elegant and substantial repast, to which ample justice was done by the assembled company. Speeches, sentiments and songs followed, in rapid succession, after the feast of good things had been duly enjoyed. Don A. J. UPHAM, U. S. District Attorney, presided at the table, and his efforts to make the entertainment a success were cordially seconded by Mr. QUENTIN, Dr. FESSEL, GEO. A. STARKWEATHER, Esq., Mr. E. SALOMEN, JOSHUA LADUE, MORITZ SCHEFFLER and other gentlemen. The occasion was one of much enjoyment; and the impression made by the representative of the Prussian monarchy, from his genial manners and attractive and intelligent conversation, was of the most agreeable kind. We trust that he will bear away with him from Milwaukee not less favorable impressions of his brief sojourn here.

MUNICIPAL COURT, NOV. 20.—There were several cases in Court this morning, in which the charge was drunk, and the prisoners were disposed of about as usual.

The case against Seger was being summed up by the counsel this forenoon.

In the cases against R. B. Lynch, there are 19 indictments, and one of them has been tried and the prisoner found guilty, and the case taken to the Supreme Court on bill of exceptions. On the other hand there has been a removal from the Municipal Court to the Circuit Court. This morning, on all the other indictments, the counsel for the prisoner offered affidavits to have the remaining cases removed to the Circuit Court. Judge Mallory denied the motion, on the ground that the language of the affidavits was contemptuous and insulting to the Court.

In the case of E. L'H. Gardiner, ex-City Comptroller, the District Attorney has commenced a suit in the name of the State, against Jos. R. Treat and Geo. D. Dousman, the bondsmen of Gardiner, for $5,000. We understand that Gardiner has returned East again, on account of his health."

Angeline Joins the Good Templars.

"Well," said SKIMUEL.

"ANGELINE always calls her husband SKIMUEL?"

"Well," he observed triumphantly, "you've been and joined, haven't you?"

ANGELINE let her head back, let off a little wicked lightning from her eyes, and responded:

"Well, I have."

SKIM., who had prepared a choice little speech full of happy quotations from "Peg Woffington" and SHAKESPEARE, with which to combat his wife's sudden temperance proclivities, was rather bolder than usual, and braving the lightning, went on:

"*You* have; you've tied yourself to an infernal ——. Here his better half came up, folded her arms, and stood directly in front of him to hear the speech, and as a consequence his oration went over an embankment. His eloquence was all snuffed out, and he went off to get "Peg Woffington."

Having got the book, he returned to the charge.

"Now, circe, defend yourself. I didn't say you might go and do it, did I? And it was love, honor and obey when we shipped.—I want you to give an account of yourself, my lady?"

My lady had a couple of passion flowers blooming on her cheeks, and the lightning was going on at a terrible rate; but SKIMUEL held "Peg Woffington" up before him as a conductor.

"So you're going to be out o' nights, are you? and come home with good looking—with Good Templars?"

"SKIMUEL, shut your mouth!"

Snap, went SKIM's jaws together.

"Now listen to me. I have joined, and have been made an officer-ess.

"Was it treasurer?"

"No, it wasn't!"

"Then I command you, as your husband, to throw it up."

"I shan't throw up anything, you nasty beast. I guess I've as good a right to go where there's good society as you."

"Do you mean good-looking society?"

"Yes, I do; there's Mr. KELLOGG, and H. O. WILSON, and—"

"Hold on," said SKIM.

"I shan't do it. There's Dr. DOUGLAS, and MR. GUNNISON, and JOE—"

"Won't you stop?"

"No. There's STOVER, and HILL—"

"See here," said SKIM, waving his hand solemnly, and considerably scared, "Are all the good-looking men in town there? What do you do with one another? I know—you dance. I saw it in the paper; dear father at the bottom of it; dreadful infatuation; popular dissipation; late hours; Worthy Grand performing a break down; Past High Worthy calling off; Worshipful Patriarch playing the fiddle; Double Past Worshipful High what-you-call-em doing the fantastic; innocent wives, whose husbands don't know they're out, cutting pidgeon wings; rude young men devouring said pigeon wings with their eyes. I see it all. Ain't you ashamed of yourself?"

"SKIMUEL, you're a brute."

"Of course I am. Then you sing, don't you? I know—Grand Worthy opening ode; Past Worthy men and women all join in on the chorus:

"Look away,
Look away,
I wish I was in the land of Dixie."

Grand Worthy voices sound like four swill carts and an omnibus running a race. Then you have Grand Worthy speeches and pile into lager and outsiders for not being Grand Worthies. I know all about it.—Then you get the grip and go home with your Grand Worthies, and if you've got husbands and wives tell 'em to smell of your breath and thank Heaven that you don't depend on cardamon?"—

By this time the two black eyes began to snap. A thunder storm never got in such a small space or looked so charming before. If SKIM had taken Peg Woffington down from his face, however, he would have seen the roguish ripples in the brow and around the mouth; but he was already frightened at his own temerity and wished "Peg Woffington" would swallow him.

"Love, honor and obey, eh," she said preliminarily. "Which means that you must do as you please, and I mus'nt!—Which means that you must stay out and I must stay in—that you must drink and I must thirst—which means that you can belong to clubs and associations and lodges and societies and sets, and can come home with your grand worthies supporting you up to your own door, and even putting you to bed on the sofa; that you can carry your elections with your stomach. Oh! SKIMUEL, how many times have I opened the window for you when you just wanted to look out a moment, and got a glass of water for you afterwards, you don't suppose that I know anything about your English friends that go to the Home—you call 'em "*Hate* fellows," don't you? and you talk about your SANDS of life not running out till midnight, don't you? and then you eat pigs' feet and sardines, don't you? till morning, and then you all go home together. Now, sir, you may make up your mind that I've got enough of it. If you can't come home and behave yourself, I mean to go to the Good Templars, and stay there just as long as I please, and come home with whoever I please, and do just as I please generally."

The latter assertion was not so startling as the first; for the young lady did as she pleased from time immemorial, but that she would persist in going to the Lodge and staying as long as she pleased and coming home with men whose breaths did'nt smell, was dreadful—SKIMUEL felt sick at heart, at last he asked:

"Is there any other married women there?"

"Yes; but their husbands come with them, and I have to go all alone. (Small hysteric) Other men love their wives and would'nt see them going alone at night to such places, but I-I—(hysterics.)

SKIMUEL wriggled around "Peg Woffington," and finally came out in the bright conclusion that he smelt a mouse. He'd got to join himself, there was no help for it, so he said humbly.

"Well, do they use a goat and stomach pumps and greased plank?"

To all of which the little woman said yes, like a man. But there was no knot-hole for him to crawl away through, and so he promised to join, making a mental resolution that he would go over in Spring Street and break his leg accidentally, before the meeting night came round.

HARPER FOR DECEMBER—READING FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—MESSRS. TUNIS & CO., at their News Depot on Wisconsin street, are already in receipt of Harper's Magazine for December. It is a capital number full of entertaining matter and graphic illustrations. TUNIS & Co. have also received their first invoice of "pictorials" for the Holidays; and all the latest New York publications, daily and weekly.

SPRING ST. CHURCH FESTIVAL.—As one of the many attractions of the Spring Street Church Festival, Thursday evening, we are requested to mention that DICKINSON & ARNOT'S Band have been engaged to furnish instrumental music. They always draw.

The Wood Market.

For the Sentinel.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Your correspondent "Housekeeper," in this morning's SENTINEL, has at last struck the key note—*wood-loading* in Milwaukee is a *profession*. This any one may see who will look for five minutes at a teamster at any of the market wood piles in this city.

Now, the remedy for this is exactly what I suggested through the *Free Democrat*, two months ago, viz: When any one goes upon the market for fuel, and finds a load that suits, let him look at the Inspector's chalk. Suppose the figures are "96," let his question be to the owner, "How much money for 96 feet of wood?" Suppose the reply is "three dollars," let him be careful to have a witness present who can testify to the *exact words* employed in making the bargain. The buyer may then order the wood delivered and unloaded at his door. He may then proceed to pile it up in a fair, lawful manner, and when piled may remeasure it, and pay for it at the rate of $3 for 96 feet, whether more or less; and the courts will sustain the purchaser.

The Inspector's figures will, on trial, be of no account, there is the pile to speak for itself, and if it does not hold out, it will prove either that the measurer is in error, or that a part of the wood has been removed from the load after inspection.

The abuse now daily practiced, loudly calls for reform. I therefore add the voice of ANOTHER HOUSEKEEPER.

A Card.

EDITOR SENTINEL:—Surgeon DEWILLIERS, of the Chicago Zouaves, and sword-master of Milwaukee, in answer to me thro' your paper, speaks of etiquette, choice of weapons, &c. What I propose to do is to try the broad sword exercise with him. My second will call on him or his second as soon as he returns from Cleveland, after his combat with Mr. HORN, of Pittsburg.

MONS. DEWILLIERS seems to wish me to dispense with my *incog*. That I cannot do; and by the rules, he has no right to require it. As I *mean business*, I do not think that this correspondence need be prolonged.

AN OFFICER OF RANK.

Milwaukee, Nov. 20, 1860.

CONCERT OF MRS. C. VARIAN JAMES.—This lady, assisted by several excellent musicians, will give two concerts in our city on Friday and Saturday evenings. She has been very successful in Detroit; the papers all speak highly of her artistic merits. We copy two notices from the Detroit press of Saturday last:

THE CONCERT LAST EVENING.—Merrill Hall was again radiant with beauty last evening, and Mrs. C. Varian James, the charming vocalist, sang with an effect equal to that of Thursday evening. Her selections from operas and ballads were excellent, and rendered as they were by the fair songstress in that correct, mellow and mellifluous soprano, elicited round after round of hearty and eminently deserved applause. It is almost impossible to specify any particular gem, where all are beautiful, but the aria from Betly, the "Star Spangled Banner," "Wake, Dearest, Wake," and "Annie Laurie," were, if possible, superior to the rest. Mr. Hoffman's performance on the piano were warmly applauded. The piano, which was one of Steinway & Sons, seven octaves, was of fine tone, and we doubt whether it can be excelled.

Mr. Alexander's execution on the violin of the most difficult pieces was appreciated by his critical audience.—*Detroit Tribune, 17th.*

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.—The programme of Mrs. James' concert on Friday night closed with the "Star Spangled Banner." It was sung as we never heard it sung before. And such was the unanimous testimony of the very intelligent audience. She appeared in costume, with a scarf thrown gracefully over one shoulder, on which were *all* the stars and stripes, and an elegant jockey cap, beautifully embellished with golden stars. During its performance she was rapturously applauded at every interval, and at its close the audience rose spontaneously, as if by a single impulse, and gave her round upon round of applause. The fratricidal attempt of one or two Southern States to blot out some of the stars from the present glorious constellation seems to have almost inspired her, and the audience partook of her feeling. At any rate she sang it with remarkable power and effect, and her audience lentered thoroughly into her spirit.—*Detroit Advertiser, Nov. 17.*

Seats may be secured in advance and tickets (fifty cents) procured for those concerts, at HEMPSTED'S Musical Head quarters on Main street, just north of Young's block.

THE YOUNG MEN'S LYCEUM OF MILWAUKEE.—The members of this society are requested to meet at Good Templar's Hall, in BOWMAN'S block, on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock, to elect officers for the ensuing season, and transact other necessary and important business preparatory to entering upon the usual exercises of the Lyceum. It is hoped that every member will feel it a duty to be present, and the public, especially those who are desirous of becoming members of the Lyceum, are earnestly invited to attend.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COM.

It will be seen by the above, that this association is making preparations to resume its regular weekly meetings again. It is now about a year since it was first organized, and we are rejoiced to be able to say that it still lives. Still lives, to foster improvement, and cultivate and adorn the minds of our young men! Still lives, to draw out and develope the faculties of the mind, give them definite shape and direction. The Society has thus far met with tolerable success, but not half the success it deserves in a city like this. Its number ought to be counted by hundreds. Every young man can afford to join it—every young man ought to join it. The entertainment alone is worth more than double the cost, while the advantages for mental culture are incomparable. The endeavors of its parent members are indefatigable. These young men are determined to make the Lyceum everything within their power, and their efforts deserve the approbation and support of all our citizens. We sincerely hope this worthy enterprise will be crowned with a full measure of success, and bespeak for it a greater share of the public attention than it has heretofore enjoyed. Let the meeting on Saturday evening be well attended.

THE STATE VS. JOHN A. SEGER.—This case occupied the Municipal Court all day yesterday. The testimony was concluded by 11 o'clock, when Mr. E. G. RYAN summed up for the prosecution, followed by Judge FOOTE, in behalf of the prisoner. Mr. A. R. R. BUTLER made the closing speech for the State. When he concluded, at half past 5 P. M., the Court adjourned till this morning at 9 o'clock, when the Judge will deliver his charge and the case be given to the jury.

WE are informed that Mr. WM. MUNSON of MUNDSON, of Prairie du Chien, had his pocket picked while at Church in this city. We will not mention the Church, and suffice it to say here we have our doubts concerning the robbery. Our informant seems to be convinced of the truth of his statements, but we are not.

Such items are not to be made every day, and when manufacturing is to be done, let the editors do it.

Wheeler and Wilson's Sewing Machines reduced in Price.

Ladies, now may the winter of your long self-denial, be made glorious summer, by the possession of a WHEELER & WILSON lock-stitch Sewing Machine. The price of the plain machines is reduced to $40, and a similar reduction made on all the higher finished styles.

You, and every body now, who can assign the shadow of an excuse for owning a sewing machine, should procrastinate no longer, but go or write immediately to the agent, H. L. BROUGHTON, No. 7 Newhall House, and add one of these machines to the inventory of your household effects. You need not hesitate to act forthwith, for everybody knows WHEELER & WILSON'S machines have no equal in this department of mechanical invention. 3td&1 w

CITY BONDS.—At the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, Ald. PRENTISS presented the following, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, The corporate property and franchises of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company are about to be sold under decree of foreclosure and sale in the United States District Court for this District, and whereas an arrangement and agreement hath been entered into, by and among certain of the bondholders, stockholders and creditors of said company, for the purchase of such property and franchises at such sale, and for the organization of a new company thereupon under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to which arrangement or agreement this city hath upon certain terms and conditions assented, and under which arrangement or agreement this city is to surrender and assign the stock and security which she hath received from said company, and to receive in lieu thereof certain amounts of preferred and common stock in the new company so to be organized as aforesaid, and whereas we are confident that the best interests of the city lead as we are advised that our legal obligations require us to receive, use and dispose of such preferred and common stocks sacredly as a fund or security for the payment and retirement of the city bonds which this city hath heretofore issued to said old company and to indemnify the city against which she received the stocks to be surrendered; therefore,

Resolved, The Board of Councilors concurring, that the stock (preferred and common) so to be received by the city in the new company, is and shall be treated as a special fund or security and sacredly devoted to the object of paying up and retiring said city bonds so issued to said old company; and that as soon as an opportunity shall offer to retire the whole or any part of said city bonds by the disposal of the whole or a proportionate part of said preferred and common stock in the new company, such opportunity should be, and shall be embraced.

Resolved, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to conclude an arrangement in behalf of the city, with such competent and responsible parties in the city of New York as he shall select to buy up, retire and return to the city for cancellation so many as posible of said city bonds as issued to said old company in exchange for a *pro rata* share of such stock (preferred and common) in the new company—that is to say, to assume and promise such parties to be selected in New York, that for every sum of one thousand dollars or upwards of such city bonds as they shall buy up and return to the city for cancellation, they shall receive the same shares or fractional part of the whole amount of said preferred and common stock as the amount of city bonds so returned is, or shall be, of the whole amount of city bonds formerly issued to said old company.

Resolved, That upon the issue of such new stock, the Mayor be, and hereby is authorized to receive or to appoint some person to receive the same on behalf of the city, and to transfer the same, or cause the same to be transferred to a responsible party, to be held in trust for the purposes aforesaid, and to be delivered up and transferred in *pro rata* shares to the parties who shall buy up and retire the city bonds as indicated in the resolution last above written, and to effectuate the above named objects. The Mayor is authorized to make and enter into all such transfers, agreements and other writings, in the name and behalf of of the city, as shall be necessary and proper.

Resolved, That the committee of the Council heretofore appointed to act in relation to the city's Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Co.'s securities, be hereby empowered and instructed to make such assignment of the stocks and securities of the city received from that company as they shall deem safe under the advice of the counsel of the city.

ANOTHER BODY RECOGNIZED.—No. 4 of Lake county inquest, has been recognized, by the dress, watch, &c., as that of Mr. THOMAS M. BOHAN, of this city. His relatives will proceed for the remains very shortly. The recognition would have been made a week earlier, but for the typographical error mentioned in your paper of yesterday. H.

ACCIDENT.—WALTER CARROLL, while feeding a power press in the Ben Franklin printing office yesterday, by some means had his hand caught in the press, cutting it very badly about the wrist—barely escaping having it cut off entirely.

THE CITY HALL.—Work is now progressing finely on the new City Hall. The masons are at work plastering, and it bids fair to be finished off ready for occupation at no very distant day—probably by the first of January.

LOCAL NOTICES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A GOOD GIRL, to do housework in a small family. None need apply unless well recommended. Enquire at this office. dtf

A NEW PRINCIPLE.

WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS.—These instruments are the smallest, lightest, show least, most durable, no rust, and guaranteed to give satisfaction in every instance.

☞ Orders supplied and fitted at 208 East Water Street. J. M. ALLCOTT,
oct4&165dtf Agent for Milwaukee.

SAML. I. BRIDGE,
Real Estate Agent,
MONEY A

THE SENTINEL.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY & WEEKLY

RUFUS KING, EDITOR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 21, 1860.

The Right of Secession.

We think that the following extracts from Mr. WEBSTER'S speech upon this subject in the Senate, February 16th, 1833, in reply to Mr. CALHOUN, will not be uninstructive at the present time. The speech is to be found in Vol. III of his works, at page 448:—

"The honorable member calls this a 'constitutional compact'; but still he affirms it to be a compact between sovereign States. What precise meaning then does he attach to the term 'constitutional?' When applied to compacts between sovereign States the term *constitutional* affixes to the word *compact* no definite idea. Were we to hear of a constitutional league or treaty between England and France, we should not understand what could be intended by such a league or treaty. In these connections the word is void of all meaning. And yet it is quite easy to see why the gentleman has used it in his resolutions. He cannot open the book and look upon our written form of government, without seeing that it is called a 'Constitution.' This threatens his whole doctrine of compact, and its darling derivations—nullification and secession—with instant confutation. Because, if he admits our instrument of government to be a *constitution*, then for that very reason it is not a compact between sovereigns.

"By the 'Constitution' we mean not a constitutional *compact*, but simply and directly the Constitution; the fundamental law; and if there be one word in the language which the people of the United States understand, this is that word. We know no more of a constitutional compact between sovereign powers, than we know of a constitutional bill of exchange. But we know what *the Constitution is*. We know what the plainly written fundamental law is.

"Since any State, before she can prove her right to dissolve the Union, must show her authority to undo what has been done, no State is at liberty to *secede* because she has done nothing but *accede*. She must show that she has a right to *reverse* what has been *ordained*, to unsettle and *overthrow* what has been *established*, to *reject* what the people have *adopted*, and to *break up* what they have *ratified*; because these are the terms which express the transactions which have actually taken place: in other words, she must show her right to make a revolution.

"What does the Constitution say of itself? Does it call itself a compact? Certainly not. It declares itself a *Constitution*. What is a constitution? Certainly not a league, compact, or confederacy, but a fundamental law. That fundamental regulation which determines the manner in which the public authority is to be executed, is what forms the constitution of a State. We are at no loss to understand what is meant by the Constitution of one of the States, and the Constitution of the United States speaks of itself as being an instrument of the same nature. It says *this Constitution shall be the law of the land, anything in any State Constitution to the contrary notwithstanding.*

"The Constitution speaks of the political system as the *government* of the United States. Is it not doing strange violence to language to call a compact between sovereign States a Government? The Government of a State is that organization in which the political power resides. The broad difference between a government and a league is that a government is a body politic. It has a will of its own, and it possesses power and facilities to execute its own purposes."

"The Constitution of the United States creates direct relations between this government and individuals. The government may punish individuals for treason and other crimes against the United States. It has also the power to tax individuals in any mode, and to any extent, and it possesses the further power of demanding from individuals military service. Nothing can more certainly distinguish a government from a confederation of States than the possession of these powers. No closer relations can exist between individuals and any government.

"Let us go to the actual formation of the Constitution; let us open the journal of the Convention itself, and we shall see that the very first resolution that the convention adopted was, 'THAT A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT OUGHT TO BE ESTABLISHED, *consisting of a supreme Legislature, Judiciary and Executive.*' This itself completely negatives the idea of a confederation. Terms could not be chosen more fit to express an intention to establish a national government, and to banish forever all notion of a compact between Sovereign States."

"If we look to all contemporary history, to the numbers of the Federalist, to the debates in the convention, to the publications of friends and foes, they all agree that a change had been made from a confederacy of States to a different system; they all agree that the convention had formed a constitution for a national government. With this result some were satisfied and some were dissatisfied; but all admitted that the thing had been done. In any of these various productions and publications, did any one intimate that the new constitution was but another compact between States in their sovereign capacity? I do not find such an opinion advanced in a single instance."

"Finally. How can any man get over the words of the Constitution itself: "*We, the people of the United States do ordain and establish this Constitution.*" These words must cease to be a part of the Constitution before any human ingenuity can remove the popular basis on which that Constitution rests, and turn the instrument into a mere compact between Sovereign States."

The Next Legislature.

The election of Mr. COMSTOCK, Republican, over HOYT, in the St. Croix and Superior Assembly District, makes the Legislature tally complete. The two Houses will be politically divided as follows:

	Republicans.	Democrats.
Senate	22	8
Assembly	70	27
Joint Ballot	92	35

Republican majority on joint ballot, *fifty-seven*. The Republican majority in each House, as on joint ballot, is much the largest we have ever had in the State. Of course, the responsibility of the Republicans will be proportionately increased. We trust that their councils may be harmonious and their action such as will redound to the credit and advantage of the State.

ATTEMPTS UPON THE LIFE OF MR. DOUGLAS.—"Occasional," the well-known Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, (FORNEY'S paper) writes that "Judge DOUGLAS had some rare escapes during his Southern tour, as I learn from good authority. The BRECKINRIDGERS are not all knights of the olden time. They are not all CALHOUNS and CLAYS. It is stated that at least one attempt was made to throw the train off the track, in which he was a passenger, and that a fiendish plan was conceived to blow him up on the steamboat *Duke*. I do not believe these allegations, but give them as they were conveyed to me." The story seems incredible, but if true, only shows that "madness rules the hour" among the "Fire-Eaters" and Slavery-propagandists of the South.

BAD AX COUNTY OFFICIAL.—Lincoln, 1,145; Douglas, 465, Breckinridge, 22; Lincoln's majority over Douglas, 680; over all, 658; Hanchett, 1,126; Reymert, 511; Hanchett's majority, 615; Johnson, 1,111; Thomas, 499; JOHNSON'S majority, 612; Johnson's majority in district, comprising Crawford and Bad Ax counties, 530.

Affairs in Europe.

Special Correspondence of The Sentinel.

FRANCO-AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE BUREAU, PARIS, Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, '60.

The council of Warsaw is over, and the three Sovereigns have separated, without as yet having permitted any avowed act of their conferences to transpire. Taken in conjunction with other signs of the times, it may well be believed that this redoubtable meeting, of which so much was said before it took place, of which such marvels were confidently anticipated by the partisans of clerical despotism, has ended in thin air. After all the pompous menaces against the dangerous principle of nations choosing their own rulers and their own mode of government, previously formulated by the enemies of France and Italy, the Czar, the Kaiser and the Prince Regent, (to parody a well-known line) have contented themselves with marching to Warsaw, and then marching away again. The place of rendezvous was not felicitously selected; and, on the day the Sovereigns first met, bold satirists had posted on the walls of Warsaw a caricature representing three crowned vultures devouring the bleeding body of a Polish lamb. On the night that the two Emperors attended the theatre together, letter writers affirm that vitriol was found to have been thrown into the imperial box, and the magnificent velvet decorations were hideously disfigured by the terrible acid. The same morning a telegraphic message arrived at Warsaw, bringing the information that an attempt to assassinate ISABELLA II. had been made, as the Queen was riding through the streets of Madrid, on her return from a recent royal journey.

At the ball given by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, Viceroy of Poland, in honor of the three monarchs, there were five hundred male guests and twenty ladies. Like the chivalrous Venitians, the noble dames of murdered Poland scorn to yield even a taint allegiance to their foreign master, by gracing a *fete* given in compliment to his presence. Not one Pole accepted an invitation;—and how could it have been otherwise, when, that very afternoon, a review of forty thousand Muscovite soldiers had taken place on the field where once were held the elections of Polish Kings?

The Northern Princes conferred, but not the Peoples. Thanks to the march of civilization, and the introduction of fresh elements in the government of nations, a new Holy alliance is impossible. Several dynasties by "Divine Right" have learned the bitter lesson, even in monarchial Europe, that no government can be stable, unless based upon the consent of the governed. In the terrible example made of Louis XVI—the heir of a dynasty which had long trampled upon a nation's will—France hurled in the teeth of absolutism a defiance, which, despite intervening events, is full of strength to-day. Francis Joseph has just bowed down before stern necessity, in his tardy concessions to Hungary. The haughty Czar has acknowledged the influence of new ideas, by his programme for abolishing serfdom; a patriarchal system whose destruction must inevitably modify the entire Russian edifice. The people of Prussia live under a liberal Constitution and a popular representation. Yet, the three Princes who stand at the head of one hundred and forty millions of people, meet in Warsaw to decide, *en dernier ressort*, into what scale this enormous weight shall be thrown, the proclaimed purpose being to cast obstacles in the way of other millions' happiness and prosperity! Peoples were led by their Princes fifty years ago; but in 1860 it is the masses who lead, and sovereigns must ride on the top of the wave, if they would not be dragged under. The secret of the success of Napoleon III, is that practical understanding of his epoch, proclaimed by him last year. His policy is not the policy of Napoleon III, but of the French nation. He is surrounded by men of the People, and through them governs France.

Utterly ignorant of the causes which impelled their rulers to seek the overthrow of the uncle, the people of the North blindly combatted, in him, the personification of principles which claimed for the masses a voice in their own government. Knowledge has since made gigantic strides; and, whatever prejudices he may be called upon to encounter, the nephew, the new advocate of universal suffrage, to-day commands support where NAPOLEON I. met a stupid and suicidal resistance.

As a feature of news, which will thus be known in America before it has been made public in Europe, we are enabled to state, positively, that, in his interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, at the palace of St. Cloud, on Sunday, Prince METTERNICH explicitly assured His Majesty that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH *would not take an offensive-initiative in the affairs of Italy.* This is a most conclusive proof of the failure of the Warsaw Conference. It would appear that the coolness so long existing between Russia and Austria, was rather increased than diminished, by the personal meeting of the two Emperors. ALEXANDER II., like his father, is haughty and unbending in his demeanor. Accustomed to the utmost servility from his subjects, the arrogant Czar receives even sovereigns rather as vassals, whose duty it is to do him homage, than as his equals. Anxious to conciliate, by the cordiality of his first greeting, the mighty autocrat, FRANCIS JOSEPH, it is said, had caused a pretty compliment to be composed in Russian, which he committed to memory, and launched at his "dear brother," on their meeting, at the same time opening his arms to receive a fraternal embrace.

By some unfortunate combination—for even an Emperor cannot learn such a language as Russian, at a moment's notice—the young monarch forgot a word, or dropped a syllable, and the consequence was that the honeyed phrase, from which the happiest effects were anticipated, was worse than spelled; conveying as it did, to the Czar and his astonished suite, a meaning totally foreign to the one intended.—Instead of clasping FRANCIS JOSEPH to his heart, the Emperor ALEXANDER coldly touched his imperial brother's hand.

The Italian Revolution progresses slowly, but surely. The vote in Naples and Sicily is as overwhelming in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL as it was in the Duchies and the Romagna. The King himself is doubtless now in Naples, where he was to enter today. What is to become of GARIBALDI? He has shown a disinterestedness and abnegation worthy his heroic character. But few, if any, of his friends will be retained in power, under the coming organization of affairs. It is, on the contrary, certain that many men against whom the Liberator cherishes feelings of strong antipathy, will govern in his stead. Notable examples are FARINI, as Royal Commissioner at Naples, and and LA FARINA whom GARIBALDI expelled at Palermo. We shall see what the King offers the hero himself, and whether or not he accepts the honors VICTOR EMMANUEL is supposed to intend conferring upon him.

The friends of Italy, in the United States, will be glad to learn that another immense obstacle in the path of the patriots is removed. Spain condescends to inform the world that she will remain neutral.

MORTIMER.

THE VOTE OF MAINE.—Official returns from 418 towns and plantations, give the following result:

Lincoln	67,393
Douglas	27,268
Breckinridge	6,849
Bell	1,758
Lincoln over Douglas	40,125
Lincoln over all others	31,728

Fifty-six towns, not yet returned, voted in September, thus:

Washburn	5,253
Smart	4,179
Washburn's majority	1,074

Mr. LINCOLN'S majority over DOUGLAS in Maine will run up to 32,000; and over all, some 23,000.

PROCLAMATION.

THANKSGIVING.

It is right that all Christian nations should praise the Ruler of the Universe for His wonderful goodness to the children of men.

It is eminently proper that the people of this country should praise Him, for they are favored above all others, in their form of government, devised, under God, by the wisdom of their forefathers—in freedom to do all things that are right—in health, peace, prosperity—in a wonderful process of development which has already placed them in the foremost rank of the nations of the world.

The people of Wisconsin have extraordinary reasons for thankfulness the present year. The peaceful labors of the husbandmen have been blessed in a most remarkable degree, and their barns and storehouses are overflowing with the abundance of the harvest.—Surely, "He findeth them with the finest of the wheat." Health has prevailed throughout our borders. Good order has everywhere reigned. The blessings of free education have been extended. All classes and professions have pursued their avocations with greater or less measure of success, under the protection of just and equal laws. If afflictions have come upon, or calamities overtaken us, the benign influences of Christian benevolence have hastened to dry the tears and minister to the wants of the bereaved.

Following time-honored custom, it is my privilege again to invite the people of Wisconsin to the observance of their annual festival of joy and gladness, and I do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 29th day of November, 1860, as a day of THANKSGIVING and praise to the Almighty Ruler of the Universe.

And I recommend that the people of the State, on that day, laying aside the cares of life, gather together in their social assemblies, and, in manner and form approved by their consciences, return their thanks to God for His great goodness to us as citizen of a country blest, beyond others, with civil and religious Liberty, Educational Institutions, Peace and Prosperity; and especially for His over-flowing blessings to the people of this Commonwealth, in Abundant Harvests, Health, Social Comforts and Privileges, and for all that contributes to their happiness and well-being as communities and individuals.

"Enter into His gates with thanksgiving, and into His courts with praise; be thankful unto him and bless His name."

When the feast is spread, and the tables groan with fatness, let not the poor be forgotten, nor any man found begging bread.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at Madison, the 29th day of October, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor, ALEX. W. RANDALL.
EDWARD ILLSLEY, Asst. Secty of State.

Secession Impossible—Why Senator Toombs Resigned.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.

South Carolina has no courage to secede alone. If she had, her Legislature would not have called a Convention to meet on the 17th of December, but would have acted immediately. Before that time has arrived, the sober second thought will have convinced the people of the cotton States, that their safety and happiness lies within, but not without the Union. They have hardly commenced to carry out their Disunion follies, and already their monetary affairs are in such a state that the Legislature must imitate the policy of Austria, by authorizing the Legislature to issue more shinplasters, hoping that thereby they will be able to relieve the embarrassment.

But, instead of a benefit, the people of South Carolina will become still more involved, as the neighboring States will not accept their worthless paper money. Commercial intercourse, even between the Cotton States, will cease under such circumstances, and the people, especially the property holders, will be glad if the flag of thirty three States waves again above their heads. But not only financial embarrassments will make secession impossible. There is too much good sense left with our Southern citizens, as that they should court the rule of "Minute Men" and anarchy. The citizens of Augusta have already spoken, and others will follow. They have denounced the "reign of terror" which the Yanceys, Rhetts, Toombses, and other particular friends of our worthy Chief Magistrate, want to introduce into their midst. Besides, the new debts, created by their Legislatures for preparing this Don Quixotic enterprise of secession, will fall heavily upon their shoulders. In short, the postponement of the execution of the Disunion scheme till the 17th of December, is the death blow to Disunionism.

Senator Toombs has resigned—of course, as everybody will presume, for the benefit of disunionism. But that is not so. His resignation is merely his last card he has to play to get the renomination of the Democratic members of the Georgia Legislature for Senator. He and Howell Cobb are running an excited race for that position. Each one wants to outdo the other in disunionism, believing it just now to be fashionable with the Southern legislators. Nevertheless, it will help Mr. Toombs very little, as his power in his State is entirely gone. Neither will Howell Cobb get the nomination in the caucus, as I know from very good sources that he lacks sixteen votes (which never will be cast for him,) to be successful.

An Incident in the Trial of a Turkish Pasha.

Syrian Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

An incident in the trial of Ahmet Pasha will serve to show the depth of his treachery and the blackness of his heart:

"Why did you allow this wholesale murder of the people of the Sultan's city?" said Fuad Pasha.

"To punish the Christians," coolly replied the late Governor General.

"Punish the Christians! For what? I am not aware that you had any orders to punish the Christians—let me see them."

"The Christians had conspired against the government of the Sultan, and I wished to punish them for their treachery."

"Show me your evidence of this conspiracy," said Fuad Pasha.

"Here it is; read it, and see that I have been faithful to my master," and Ahmet Pasha drew forth a long document, signed by the seals of about fifty of the principal citizens of Damascus, containing a plot against the Turkish government.

"Send for the persons whose names are appended to this document, and confront them with these signatures."

They were brought and examined and cross-questioned, but no light could be gained. They denied all knowledge of such a document, but acknowledged the resemblance of the signatures and seals to their own. Their astonishment seemed so natural that Fuad Pasha was for a moment puzzled to know whether the Pasha was deceiving him, or whether the Christians were really conspirators, or the victims of some hellish fraud. A few moments' reflection suggested an expedient which solved the difficulty. The seal-makers of all Eastern cities are limited in number, and are licensed by the government; and as every man's signature is thus in their hands—for Orientals, instead of signing their names, use a small copper or brass seal—They are placed under bonds, to prevent them from committing forgery. An order was given for the arrest of the six seal makers of Damascus, and they were brought into court. Being duly questioned as to the number of seals made by them during the year, they gave no indication of bad faith, when Fuad Pasha announced the discovery of the forgery of fifty Christian names, and told them, as they hoped for pardon, to confess fully their guilt. Greatly terrified, two seal-makers came forward and threw themselves at his feet. They testified that they had been taken secretly to the house of a Turkish Effendi, and were forced, by threats of violence, to make duplicates of fifty Christian seals in their possession, but they were entirely ignorant of the use made of them, as they were sent away by the Effendi with a reward, after having given a solemn promise never to make the matter public.

Fuad Pasha arose from his seat, and, after spitting in the face of Ahmet Pasha, ordered him to the lowest dungeon.

THE GREAT HOLLAND REMEDY—BOERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.—Persons subject to nervous sick headache, will find in Boerhave's Holland Bitters, a sure, safe and pleasant remedy. It soothes the throbbing head, corrects acidity of the stomach, assists digestion, and creates a healthy appetite. It is, without doubt, a most delightful preparation, and an effectual remedy. The fact that it is now a very popular medicine throughout all the Holland settlements in Wisconsin, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Indiana, speaks much in its favor. See advertisement in another column. eod1m

GUERNSEY'S BALM!

PRINTING INKS!

New Haven Printing Ink Mills,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

S. H. KEELER & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

Have always on hand and offer for sale at the lowest prices, a large assortment of

NEWS, BOOK AND JOB INK,

WHICH THEY GUARANTEE EQUAL to any in the market, and inferior to none. These Inks have been long used in the principal Eastern and Southern printing offices, and *in no case have they failed to give satisfaction.*

ORDERS WILL RECEIVE OUR PROMPTEST ATTENTION.

We call attention to the following list of prices:

S. H. KEELER & SON,

12 *ARTIZAN STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.*

NEWS INK from..... 12 to 25 cts
BOOK INK from..... 36 to $1.00
CARD INK from..... $1.00 to $5.00

RED, BLUE, GREEN AND OTHER COLORS, GOLD SIZE, POSTER INKS, &c., &c.

nov7&8s242m

Dry Goods.

GREAT CROWDS!

Great Excitement,

AT THE

NEW MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS

AND

CARPET STORE

OF

J. L. DAVIS,

186 and 188 East Water Street,

FOUR DOORS NORTH OF HIS OLD STORE.

WE ARE OPENING DAILY THE largest and most attractive Stock of

DRY GOODS AND CARPETS

Ever brought to the West. We have opened the

FALL TRADE

With renewed efforts and success, offering

Attractive Goods & Great Bargains

UNEQUALED, UNMATCHED,

SUPERIOR IN QUALITY & STYLE,

AND

Lower in Price!

Than can be found in any other establishment in the City.

We always have special Bargains—confined exclusively to ourselves. We always give our Customers the advantage of our great facilities.

By industry, Honesty and Ability, we thrive and our thrift and large, growing trade enables us to buy large lots of goods and to take advantages of the market which no other house can take—this is the secret of our selling many kinds of Goods so Cheap.

CALL AND EXAMINE

OUR NEW STORE AND IMMENSE STOCK OF

DRY GOODS & CARPETS!

J. L. DAVIS,

186 and 188 East Water St., Milwaukee

dec8s3m4dly

THE GREAT

IRON PALACE!

THE ONE PRICE STORE.

Hassett & Chapman's

New and Splendid Store and Stock of

DRY GOODS!

They invite special attention to their

CLOAK DEPARTMENT,

THEY ARE THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS of Cloaks in the West, having large and spacious rooms fitted up for that purpose.

SILKS AND SHAWLS.

CLOTHS,

For Boy's and Men's wear.

Ladies' & Children's Hosiery & Gloves

Laces and Embroideries;

Linen and Domestic Goods;

Mourning and White Goods,

And a general assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

They have a much larger and better selected stock than elsewhere in the West, all of which are offered to the public on the one price system, the price of each article being marked in plain figures, and from which prices there is not the variation of one mill. The reputation of the House is such that no one need fear but that they will get an equivalent for their money. oct2

ADRIANA, JAPANESE & TYCOONS!

SPLENDID CHINTZ VALLONS AND REPPS.

BEAUTIFUL NEW STYLES SILK!

LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOES, ALL COLORS!

SCOTCH WOOL LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS!!

SUPERIOR BROCHE & STELLA SHAWLS!

RICH PLAIN & FIGURED ALL WOOL DELAINES

ELEGANT LYONS SILK VELVET!

WELCH AND ENGLISH FLANNELS!

RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES & FANCY GOODS,

IN GREAT ABUNDANCE, are offered at the

MILWAUKEE SAVING'S STORE

No. 191 East Water Street.

ALL THE ABOVE ARE OF RECENT importation, mostly made to our own express order, and will be sold at New York prices, in any quantity, more or less.

Rich Striped and Figured BLACK SILKS, a style exclusively sold in the United States by this concern. Its appearance, value and service superior to any in this market, and sold at prices fully as low as less valuable and less durable goods.

Novelties in ALL CLOTHS and MANTILLAS.—Some choice Paisley in latest style, best manner and on very short notice.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Ticks, Irish Linens, Diaper and Window Goods, we are enabled to sell much lower than before.

Our Department for Men & Boys' Wear

is full of every article, from a fine cloth to a common jean. We have every variety, and in fact all kinds of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

And foreseeing a great fall in the price of goods delayed our purchases, and have now bought largely for Cash at lower rates than goods have ever been sold, and are therefore prepared to offer our customers some of the GREATEST BARGAINS they have ever purchased.

We know of no competition as we are independent in our own resources and can sell as low as any importers or Commission Merchants in New York and Boston.

MACK BROTHERS,

181 EAST WATER STREET.

Our Jobbing Department on 2d, 3d and 4th floors, are now well supplied with recent arrivals in this market, and Merchants, Milliners and Peddlers will find it greatly to their advantage to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

YOUNG & FRENCH,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Nos. 69 and 71 East Water Street,

MILWAUKEE,.....WISCONSIN.

Every Variety of Yankee Notions

kept constantly on Hand.

WM. P. YOUNG. [oct6]183d1y ORVIS FRENCH

FALL AND WINTER OPENING

—AT—

264 MAIN STREET!

MRS. L. BLAKE

WILL OPEN HER

Stock of Fall & Winter Millinery

ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4TH,

WHEN SHE WILL BE PLEASED TO see her friends, and all desirous of seeing a fine display in this line. MRS. L. BLAKE.

aug7

Lincoln's Commercial College

Martin's Block Milwaukee Wisconsin

THE ATTENTION OF THE YOUNG men of Wisconsin in particular, and of the West and Northwestern States generally, is respectfully called to the advantages which this Institution offers for the acquisition of a knowledge of

BOOK-KEEPING

And commercial pursuits generally. It is now in a flourishing condition, and is wearing under a Chartered Incorporation. Its rooms are large and commodious, and are fitted up in splendid style. On introducing the subject to students, it is laid carefully, step by step, through the fundamental and general features of the science; and when these are fully resisted, he is required to embark into a career of general speculation and merchandising, framing and adjusting contracts, buying, selling, &c., making the necessary entries in the principal and auxiliary books, in precisely the same manner and order as they are made by the skillful Book-Keeper, in the counting-room of actual business.

Thus when the work is completed, the Student finds himself not a mere theoretical, but a practical accountant, being fully conversant with every branch of this interesting and important science, as applied to Steamboating, Wholesale, Retail, Commission, Importing, Exporting, Foreign and Domestic Shipping, Stocks, Exchanges, Banking, Manufacturing, Mining, Railroading, Steamboating, and business of Corporation or Company speculation, in each of which, he has met with adverse as well as prosperous situations.

The Ladies' Department is entirely separate and tastefully furnished.

Terms for a full course of instruction, with the privilege of completing the same at any time, including penmanship thus affording a life scholarship, $40.

For further particulars send for Circular and Catalogue, address LOWELL LINCOLN,
sep28s114d&wly President.

GUERNSEY'S BALM,

REMOVES AND PREVENTS INFLAMMATION and pain, and heals the worst burn, scald, bruise, cut or flesh wound of any kind, prevents a swelling and pain from the sting of insects, bites, and poisonous plants; cures neuralgia, rheumatism, ague in the breast, salt rheum, &c. When taken internally, it will positively cure croup in children, and gives immediate relief in the worst case of this complaint; also removes hoarseness and sore throat. 25 cents a bottle. Should be in every house. For sale by druggists and Storekeepers.

Sole Proprietor, No. 1 Spruce St., New York.
sep7&8d313p6p

Groceries and Provisions.

N. G. BISHOP,

No. 206 East Water Street, Mil.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries & Provisions,

GREEN AND DRIED FRUITS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, &c

WOULD INVITE THE ATTENTION of Families and Country Merchants to the large stock of goods in the above line, which he is just receiving from the East, and which he offers for sale, at the old stand, FOR CASH, at prices as low as those of any other establishment in the trade.

TEAS—Best in the market. Colong, English Breakfast, Imperial, Young Hyson, &c., &c.

COFFEES—Java, Rio, Laguira, &c., &c.

SPICES—Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Pepper, Allspice and mixed.

Oysters, Lobsters, &c., &c.

DAN FRUITS—Peaches, Plums, Pine Apples, Tomatoes, &c., &c.

SAUCES—Worcestershire, Sultana, Anchovy, Catsup, Capers, &c.

FRENCH and English Mustard.

FOR PUDDINGS—Tapioca, Sago, Farina, Corn Starch.

FANCY SOAP—Honey, Dr. Windsor, Almond, Transparent and Variegated.

CORDAGE and MATS of all kinds.

WOODEN and WILLOW WARE of every variety.

BIRD CAGES—Plain and Fancy, from thirty-one cents to $7. With every other Article in his line et business.

☞ The public are respectfully invited to give him a call, and they may be assured he will offer farm goods at prices which cannot fail to give entire satisfaction; and to country merchants he would say call at this establishment before purchasing elsewhere, and you will find it for your interest.

Milwaukee, Oct. 24, 1860. oct29d3m&dly

NEW YORK DIRECT.

H. W. GEORGE & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

NO. 31 WISCONSIN STREET,

YOUNG'S BLOCK,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE East direct, one of the LARGEST AND FINEST STOCKS of

Family Groceries, Fruits, &c.,

Ever brought to the city of Milwaukee.

Have a full and complete assortment of SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SPICES, RAISINS, DATES, PRUNES, HOMINY, SAGE, NUTS, NEW DRIED FRUITS, SALT and SMOKED FISH and PICKLED LOBSTERS, SHADS, SALMON, &c., all of which, together with all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE we are offering at LOW RATES.

It is not necessary now that we should enumerate or make any blow about our

TEAS,

But will simply say that we have on hand a large stock of those same grades and qualities which the old concern has always sold, and which have always given satisfaction both as to quality and price.

Also, are fully prepared to do an extensive fruit and commission business in all classes of goods peculiar to this line of trade.

COUNTRY ORDERS filled as CHEAP as in the East, difference of freight.

Goods delivered to any part of the City FREE.

H. W. GEORGE.
JOHN H. TAYLOR.

mar21s253dly

GROCERIES! GROCERIES!

THE LARGEST STOCK

AND THE

LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY

ARE AT

HUNN & CROSBY'S!

No. 154 East Water Street,

WHERE OUR FRIENDS AND THE public generally can always find the choicest articles in the Grocery line, selling at the very lowest prices for cash, and cash only. Our motto is

"Small Profits and Quick Returns"!!

To which we strictly adhere, and we pledge ourselves at all times to sell goods cheaper than the same qualities can be bought for at any other store in the city. This is no idle boast, as we will demonstrate to all who will favor us with a call and an opportunity to prove it. We keep everything in the way of STAPLES and FANCY GROCERIES, and shall, at all times, be pleased to exhibit them, and have the truth of our assertions tested. Our space will not permit us to enumerate the various articles to be found upon our shelves. We can only say that we are "AT HOME" in every department, and can supply you with the

SUBSTANTIALS OF LIFE,

That are usually to be found in a first-class grocery.

☞ Send in your orders, and they will be filled promptly and the goods delivered in any part of the city, free of charge. HUNN & CROSBY.

jan10d&3 p cowly

J. W. LEDYARD,

161 EAST WATER ST., MIL.

Opposite the Wis. Marine & Fire Ins. Co. Bank.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND is prepared to offer at prices as low as can be found in Milwaukee,

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

BUTTER, CHEESE, LARD, HAMS,

Eggs, Pickles, Sauces, Condiments, &c., &c., &c.

Also, CHOICE WINES, Fine Liquors, including Brandies from vintages 1815 to 1854, Old Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Bourbon and Rye Whiskey, Scotch Whiskey, &c., &c.

HAVANA SEGARS—all favorite brands.

Also, a full assortment of Fresh and Pickled Fish, Oysters, &c.

Choice Teas—Oolong, Souchong, finest English Breakfast, Hyson, Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial, in various sized packages.

English and French Mustard, in bottles, jars and kegs.

Olives, plain and stuffed, Capers, Sardines, Anchovies, &c.

Gelatine, I. & I. Cox's and Geo. Nelson's.

Bordeaux, Italian and Marseilles, Oil, whole and half bottles, some of which is of the very finest quality.

Blacking, Day and Martin's celebrated Japan, in three sizes.

Worcestershire Sauce, &c., &c.

Havana Segars, &c., &c. feb6s216d1y2a3p5p

Sewing Machines.

THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES!

Are marked and ever extending popularity of

Singer's Sewing Machines!

BOTH IN AMERICA AND EUROPE, is such as best to establish their superiority over all others in the market. Sewing Machines are to either be bought, it is true, for a smaller amount of dollars, but is misnamed economy to buy any machine that is worthless to furnish the articles and those who will do so must abide the consequences.

SINGER'S NEW FAMILY MACHINES.

In order to place THE BEST FAMILY MACHINES IN THE WORLD within the reach of all we have produced our LITTLE A, OR FRANK, SHUTTLE MACHINES, beautifully ornamented, to $50.

SINGER'S NO. 1 AND 2 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINES.

Both of very general application and capacity, and popular both in the family and the manufactory. Prices reduced, respectively from $135 and $150 to $80 and $100.

SINGER'S NO. 3 STANDARD SHUTTLE MACHINE, For carriage makers and heavy leather work. Price complete, $125. Also, to complete the list an

EXTREMELY LIGHT RUNNING MACHINE,

Unequalled for manufacturing purposes: Noiseless, Rapid, and capable of every kind of work! Price (including iron stand and drawers), $110—infinitely less than other makers of a similar machine. Also, a new and

All of Singer's Machines make the interlocked stitch, which is the strongest and the only stitch known. Every person desiring to procure full and reliable information about Sewing Machines, their several merits, prices, operations, &c., may call at the office of the undersigned, or purchasing can obtain it by sending for a copy of "The Singer Record," which is a beautiful pictorial paper entirely devoted to the subject. It will be supplied gratis.

☞ Transportation will be added to the above prices, in all cases.

W. H. SPEAR, Agent,
nov13s259d&tw1y No. 17 Newhall House.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!!

NEW STYLES—PRICES FROM $40 TO $125.

HEMMERS, $5 EXTRA.

THESE MACHINES SEW FROM TWO Spools, as purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of spools. They fell, Hem, Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a superior style, finishing each seam by their own operation, without recourse to the needle, as required by other machines. They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she worked for constant employment.

The Shuttle Machine for manufacturing purposes for $80.

Office of Exhibition and Sale, 495 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ 13 Newhall House, Milwaukee.

jy14s257-aly&dp J. A. FRENCH, Agent

Fuel, Lumber, &c.

CASH COAL YARD!

O. DUDLEY, AGENT,

IS NOW RECEIVING AND WILL KEEP constantly on hand for sale by the TON OR CARGO, the following kinds of Coal, of the very best quality and

LOW PRICES!

Delivered in any part of the City on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold this Yard warranted full weight and measure.

LEHIGH PREPARED COAL,
LEHIGH LUMP COAL,
SCRANTON PREPARED COAL,
SCRANTON LUMP COAL,
LACKAWANA PREPARED COAL,
LACKAWANA LUMP COAL,
PITTSTON PREPARED COAL,
PITTSTON LUMP COAL,
BLOSSBURGH COAL,
PITTSBURGH COAL,
ERIE AND CLEVELAND COAL.

Will deliver to dealers and large consumers, at any point on the lakes or in the country, at eastern prices, adding freight.

☞ All orders addressed to C. DUDLEY, Agent, Milwaukee, will receive prompt attention.

☞ Office and Yard, corner of West Water and Clybourn streets, near Huron Street Bridge, Milwaukee.

jy16s262dly

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

JONES & POPE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in the various kinds of very best Coal, for Steam, Blacksmith, and Family purposes. Also

Wood, Baled Hay and Water Lime,

Constantly on hand. Wood sawed or unsawed, to suit customers,

AT LOW PRICES,

Delivered to any part of the city, or on the cars, at short notice. All Coal sold here warranted good weight, and of the best quality.

All large consumers and dealers wishing to buy Bituminous Coal by the cargo, for steam and blacksmith purposes, please give us a call. We will sell at Cleveland prices, delivered on board vessel, the best and cheapest Steam and Blacksmith Coal now in the market, being proprietors of an extensive Coal mine, and receiving fresh Coals daily at Cleveland, are prepared to sell as low as anybody.

☞ Agents for Simons Wood and Coal Yard, corner of Oneida and River Streets, Milwaukee, Wis.

aug31s254dly

Paper Hangings, &c.

Paper Hangings!

GRAND CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Paper Hangings, Decorations,

WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES!!

TRIMMINGS, &c.,

FOR CASH FOR THE NEXT 60 DAYS,

—AT—

J. J. McGRATH & CO.,

21 WISCONSIN ST., - - MIL.

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WALL PAPER!

FAXON & VAUX,

YOUNG'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WALL PAPER

Of every quality and price.

PAPER SHADES, GREEN PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, HOLLAND'S CURTAIN FIXTURES, &c.

Window Shades of Every Description

Made to Order on short notice.

N. FAXON. [jy25s250d1y] T. VAUX.

COLLINGBOURNE,

DEALER IN

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES & FIXTURES

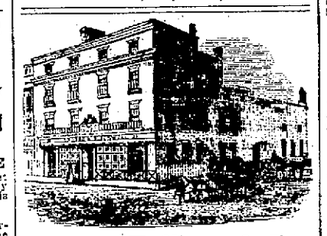
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

AND

PAPER HANGERS,

Main Street, Opposite Young's Block.

Sauces, Spices, &c.



Charles Bellows & Co.,

41 BEAVER STREET, N. Y.,

IMPORTERS

OF

CROSSE & BACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Catsups, Mustard, &c

LONDON AND DUBLIN PORTER AND Brown Stout, quarts and pints.

Scotch and English Ales, pale and strong, in glass and stone bottles, imported in the bottle, all the various brands.

Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, in half pipes, quar

Special Notices.

THE NEW AMERICAN WATCH!
Made at Waltham, Mass.

IN ORDER TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS of gentlemen who prefer a thinner Watch than those usually made by us, we have latterly issued a new style of Watch on the three-quarter-plate model, especially designed for this purpose.

In establishing this new series, it has also been our design to produce a Watch in every way superior to the best and highest priced products of the most reputable of English and Swiss manufacturers; and no labor or expense has been spared to this end.

In all respects of fine and durable material, of external and internal finish, of accurate compensation and adjustment, of mathematically just proportions, and of *practical results*, our new three-quarter plate Watch challenges comparison with any in the world.

The following named gentlemen may be referred to in relation to these Watches:

Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Me., John G. Saxe, Vermont.
N. P. Willis, New York, Hon. N. P. Banks, Mass.
Horace Greeley, Frank Leslie,
Cyrus W. Field, New York, Wm. H. Cary, N. York,
Paul Morphy, New Orleans, Norman Wiard, Wis.
Dr. J. Marion Sims, Prof. Bartlett, West Pt.
Lieut. H. A. Wise, U.S.N., Col. W. J. Hardee, U.S.A.
S. I. Prime, D.D., Wh't Pl's, Wilson G. Hunt, N. York,
Gen. G. P. Morris, N. York, Peter Cooper, N. York.

CAUTION.—As our Watch is now extensively counterfeited by foreign manufacturers, we have to inform the public that no watch is of our production which is unaccompanied by a certificate of genuineness, bearing the number of the watch, and signed by our Treasurer, R. E. Robbins, or by our predecessors, Appleton, Tracy & Co.

As these watches are for sale by jewelers generally throughout the Union, the American Watch Company do not solicit orders for single watches.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Wholesale Agents No. 182 Broadway, N. Y.
nov3 3t 279 1s 2 w 2d-cod&wcow

Dr. Jas. McClintock's Asthma Remedy.

AFTER EVERY PRESCRIPTION IN the pharmacopœia, every drug in the dispensary, every approved system of diet and regimen, has been tried upon the Asthmatic patient in vain, *he can cure himself* in a few weeks at furthest, with this great vegetable remedy. Mothers who have given it in whooping cough know also that it removes all danger in the worst cases.

Price 50c. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists. nov19d1m

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.
DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS,

Prepared by Cornelius L. Cheeseman, M.D.,
NEW YORK CITY.

THE COMBINATION OF INGREDIENTS in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, Painful Menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, whites, all nervous affections, fatigue, pain in the back and limbs, &c., disturbed sleep, which arise from interruption of nature

TO MARRIED LADIES,

Dr. Cheeseman's Pills are invaluable, as they will bring on the monthly period with regularity. Ladies who have been disappointed in the use of other Pills can place the utmost confidence in Dr. Cheeseman's Pills doing all that they represent to do.

NOTICE.

There is one condition of the female system in which the Pills cannot be taken without producing PECULIAR RESULT. The condition referred to is PREGNANCY—the result, MISCARRIAGE. Such is the irresistible tendency of the medicine to restore the sexual functions to a normal condition, that even the reproductive power of nature cannot resist it.

Warranted purely vegetable, and free from anything injurious. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Prices $1. Sent by Mail on enclosing it to DR. CORNELIUS L. CHEESEMAN, Box 5531, Post Office, New York City.

Sold by one Druggist in every town in the United States.

R. B. HUTCHINS,
General Agent for the United States,
No. 14 Broadway, New York,

To whom all Wholesale orders should be addressed.

☞ Sold in Milwaukee by Green & Button, and H. Bosworth & Son. mar3 1389 laweow

Dr. McClintock's Cold and Cough Mixture,

THE ESTABLISHED AND STANDARD remedy for couch, cold, influenza, hoarseness, and all irritations of the mucous membrane of the throat, palate and nose, is endorsed by physicians, and all who have used it, as a preparation that has no rival in the field.

Price 25 cts. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and other druggists nov15d1m

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.
SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
Celebrated Female Pills.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, at which time they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics (and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOSH. MOSES, (Late I. D. Baldwin & Co.)

N. B.—Six, five and 3 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 40 Pills, by return mail.

Sold by all good druggists. oct2 k 160 deodeow

Dr. Tic's Tasteless Vermifuge.

Nelly is rosy and Tommy is fat;
Both were, a month since, as lean as a rat:
Both were from worms in a terrible plight,
Convulsed in the day time and sleepless at night.
"What wrought the change?" BATAN'S VERMIFUGE sure,
Tasteless as water and certain to cure.

Put up in bottles. Price 25 dimes. Sold by Henry Fess, Jr., and by druggists. nov19d1m

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething.—This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in thousands of cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system.

It will almost instantly relieve griping in the bowels, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death.

We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in children, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause.

Look well for the genuine article, with fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, on the outside wrapper, without which none is genuine.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Office No. 13 Cedar street, New York.

Sold in Milwaukee by John Rice. ja15 l&s d&w 6t mwly

INFLAMMATIONS.

N. BINGHAM, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN of Utica, N. Y., says—"I have treated cases of Inflammation of the Brain, Inflammation of the Lungs, Inflammation of the Bowels and Kidneys, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Child Bed Fever, with Dr. Trask's Magnetic Ointment with perfect success, even when all internal remedies have failed; also cases of Croup, Scarlet Fever, Canker and Ulcerated Throat and Lungs with like success. In the Epidemic known as the Putrid Erysipelas by which so many valuable lives were lost I tested it frequently and it never failed of effecting a speedy and certain cure. In cases of Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frozen Limbs, Chilblains, &c., it cures like a charm. No Physician or family will be without this medicine after becoming acquainted with its power to cure."

Sore Lips, Chapped Hands and Chilblains, are completely cured by two or three applications of the Magnetic Ointment.

☞ Sold by all medicine dealers.

jy18 6 10 d&w 6w 3m

THE JAPANESE
THE GREAT EASTERN,
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,
DE JOINVILLE,
May come and go and be
FORGOTTEN,
But the lustre, the ebony blackness, the rich browns the natural appearance, the sensation of pride and pleasure, produced by the application of that harmless preparation
CHRISTADORO'S EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE.

Will unquestionably be gratefully
REMEMBERED
By all who use it, inasmuch as
"A THING OF BEAUTY
IS A JOY FOREVER."

Prepared No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. nov3 k 277 d&w 1m

Banking and Exchange.

PRICE, FARMER & CO.
BANKERS & DEALERS IN
Bank Notes, Specie & Exchange,
NO. 15 KINNIKINNIC HOUSE, MIL.,

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LEONA.

BY JAMES G. CLARK.

Leona, the hour draws nigh,
The hour we've awaited so long,
For the angel to open a door thro' the sky,
That my spirit may break from its prison, and try
Its voice in an infinite song.

Just now, as the slumbers of night
Came o'er me with peace-giving breath,
The curtain, half-lifted, revealed to my sight
Those windows which look on the kingdom of light
That borders the river of death.

And a vision fell solemn and sweet,
Bringing gleams of a morning-lit land;
I saw the white shore which the pale waters beat,
And I heard the low lull as they broke at their feet
Who walked on the beautiful strand.

And I wondered why spirits should cling
To their clay with a struggle and sigh,
When life's purple autumn is better than spring,
And the soul flies away like a sparrow, to sing
In a climate where leaves never die.

Leona, come close to my bed,
And lay your dear hand on my brow;
The same touch that blessed me in days that are fled,
And raised the lost roses of youth from the dead,
Can brighten the brief moments now.

We have loved from the cold world apart,
And your trust was too generous and true
For their hate to o'erthrow; when the slanderer's dart
Was rankling deep in my desolate heart,
I was dearer than ever to you.

I thank the Great Father for this,
That our love is not lavished in vain;
Each germ, in the future, will blossom to bliss,
And the forms that we love, and the lips that we kiss,
Never shrink at the shadow of pain.

By the light of this am I taught
That my labor is only begun;
In the strength of this hope have I struggled and fought
In the legions of wrong, till my armor has caught
The gleam of Eternity's sun.

Leona, look forth, and behold,
From headland, from hill side, and deep,
The day-king surrendered his banners of gold,
The twilight advances in weeping and cold,
And the dews are beginning to weep.

The moon's silver hair lies uncurled
Down the broad-breasted mountains away;
Ere sunset's red pinions shall be furled
On the walls of the west, o'er the plains of the world,
I shall rise in a limitless day.

I go, but weep not o'er my tomb,
Nor plant with frail flowers the sod;
There is rest among roses the sweet for its gloom,
And life where the lilies eternally bloom
In the balm-breathing gardens of God.

Yet deeply those memories burn
Which bind me to you and to earth,
And I sometimes have thot that my being would yearn
In the bowers of its beautiful home, to return
And visit the home of its birth.

Would even be pleasant to stay,
And walk by your side to the last;
But the land breeze of heaven is beginning to play—
Life's shadows are meeting eternity's day,
And its tumult is hushed in the past.

Leona, good-bye; should the grief
That is gathering now, ever be
Too dark for your faith, you will long for relief,
And remember the journey, tho' lonesome, is brief,
Over lowland and river to me.

THE DESERTER.

AN ANECDOTE OF NAPOLEON THE FIRST.

In the year 1805, Pierre Pitois was sergeant in the twelfth regiment of the line, then quartered at Strasburg. He was a native of that half-savage, half-civilized part of Burgundy, known under the name of Morvan, and his comrades ever spoke of him as a tough customer. Always the first and last to fire, he had the reputation of liking but two things in the world—the smell of powder and the whistle of bullets.

Now one day my friend Pierre took it into his head to address a letter to his Colonel, in which he applied for leave of absence to go and see his aged mother, who was dangerously ill. He added that his father being seventy years of age, and suffering under a paralytic affection, could not be of any use in nurse-tending the poor woman, and he pledged himself to return as soon as the health of his mother should be restored.

The colonel's reply to Pierre's application, was, "that as the regiment might at any moment be ordered to take the field, no leave of absence could be obtained."

Pierre Pitois submitted. A fortnight elapsed, and then a second letter was received by the colonel, in which Pierre informed him that his mother had died without the consolation of giving her last blessing to her only child, and in which he again solicited leave of absence, saying that "he could not state his reason for this request—it was a family secret"—but earnestly imploring the colonel not to deny him this favor.

Pierre's second letter was as little successful as the first. The poor fellow's captain merely said:

"Pierre, the colonel has received your letter; he is sorry for the death of your old mother, but he cannot grant the leave of absence you require, as the regiment leaves Strasburg to-morrow."

"Ah! The regiment leaves Strasburg; and for what place, may I ask you?" said Pierre.

"For Austria," replied his officer. "We are to see Vienna, my brave Pitois; we are to fight the Austrians. Is not that good news for you? You will be in your element, my fire fellow."

Pierre Pitois made no reply; he seemed lost in deep thought. The captain caught his hand, and shaking it heartily, he said:

"Why do you not speak, man? Are you deaf to-day? I am telling that, in less than a week, you are to have the pleasure of a set to with the Austrians, and you have not one word of thanks for the good news; nay, I verily believe you have not even heard me."

"Indeed, captain, I have heard every word, and I thank you, with all my heart, for your news, which I consider very good."

"I thought you would," said the officer.

"But, captain, is there no chance of obtaining the leave of absence?"

"Are you mad?" was the reply. "Leave of absence the very day before taking the field?"

"I never thought of that," said Pierre. "We are, then, on the point of taking the field, and at such a time, I suppose, leave is never given?"

"It is never even asked."

"It is quite right—it is never even asked. It would have the appearance of cowardice. Well, then, I will not press it any more; I will try to get on without it."

"And you will do well," replied the captain.

The next day the twelfth regiment entered Germany, and the next—Pierre Pitois deserted!

Three months after, when the twelfth regiment, having reaped in the field of battle an abundant harvest of glory, was making its triumphal entry into Strassburg, Pierre Pitois was ignominiously dragged back to his *corps* by a brigade of *gens d'armes*. A court martial was immediately called.—Pierre Pitois is accused of having deserted at the very moment when his regiment was to meet the enemy face to face. The court presented a singular spectacle. On the one side stood forth the accuser, who cried:

"Pierre Pitois, you, one of the bravest men in the army; you, on whose breast the star of honor, yet glitters; you, who never incurred punishment or even censure from your officers; you could not have quitted your regiment—quitted it almost on the eve of battle—without some powerful motive to impel you! This motive the court demands of you; for it would gladly have it in its power, if not to acquit you—which it ought not, perhaps, either to do or to desire—at least to recommend you to the Emperor's mercy."

On the other side stood the accused, who answered:

"I have deserted without any reason, without any motive; I do not repent. If it were to do again, I would do it again. I deserve death—pass sentence."

And then some witnesses who deposed:

"Pierre Pitois is a deserter. We know it is a fact, but we do not believe it."

And others averred:

"Pierre Pitois is mad; the court cannot condemn a madman. He must be sentenced, then, not to death, but to the lunatic asylum."

This alternative had very nearly been adopted, for there was not one person in the court who did not consider the desertion of Pierre Pitois as one of those singular occurrences beyond the range of human possibilities, which, while every one is forced to admit as a fact, no one can account for or comprehend. The accused, however, pleaded guilty most positively, and was most pertinacious in his demand for the just penalty of the law to be inflicted on him. He so boldly and fearlessly avowed his crime, continually repeating that he did not regret it, that at length his firmness assumed the character of a bravado and left no room for clemency. Sentence of death was therefore pronounced.

Pierre Pitois heard his sentence read with the most unflinching gaze. They warmly urged him to plead for mercy, but he refused. As every one guessed that at the bottom of this affair there was some strange mystery, it was determined that the execution of Pierre should be delayed.

He was carried back to the military prison, and it was announced to him that, as a mark of special favor, he had three days given him to press for pardon. He shrugged his shoulders and made no reply.

In the middle of the night on which was to dawn the day for the execution, the door of Pierre's dungeon turned softly on its hinges, and a subaltern officer advanced to the side of the camp bed on which the condemned was tranquilly sleeping, and after gazing on him some time in silence, awoke him.

Pierre opened his eyes, and staring about him, said:

"The hour, then, is at last come."

"No, Pierre," replied the officer, "it is not yet the hour, but it will soon come."

"And what do you want with me until then."

"Dost thou not know me, Pierre? No matter; I know thee well. I saw thee at Austerlitz, and bravely didst thou bear thyself. From that day, Pierre, I have had for thee a regard no less warm than sincere. Yesterday, on my arrival at Strassburg, I learned thy crime and condemnation. I have prevailed on the jailor, who is a relation of mine, to allow me to see thee. And now that I have come, I would say to thee, Pierre, it is often a sad thought for a man about to die, that he has not a friend near him to whom he might open his heart, and intrust with some sacred commission to discharge when he should be no more. If thou will accept me, I will be that friend."

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]

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THE MENOMONEE LAGER BEER HALL of C. T. Melms is removed to the first floor of Ludington's Brick Block, East Water street, one door north of Wisconsin, where the best of Lager can at all times be found. sep14 l134 dly

Alcohol, Oils, &c.

OILS!!
Camphene, Camphene!!
BURNING FLUID.
ALCOHOL
VARNISHES!
At Wholesale.
Also, a complete assortment of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
BOTH ROUND AND FLAT WICK,
At as Low prices as can be obtained in Eastern markets.
Patton & Williams,
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No. 4 Reed's Block, West Water st.
mar8 l61 dly

BUEL

MILWAUKEE DAILY SENTINEL. WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1860.

TELEGRAPH!

REPORTED BY THE N. Y. ASSOCIATED PRESS FOR THE DAILY SENTINEL.

The Disunion Movement.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 19.

It is rumored that the people of this city intend to present Capt. Barry, of the steamship Columbia, with a gold headed cane, for hoisting the Palmetto flag when leaving for New York to-day.

The report that Mr. Buchanan is going to make the attempt to coerce the South is generally regarded as a "joak."

There is nothing of interest transpiring in Southern capitals to-day.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 19.

Political matters are quiet to-day, with the exception of enlisting Minute Men, and the erection of liberty poles and such matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The American Express Co. offer to convey free of transportation, money and clothing to the people of Kansas.

A special dispatch to the *Times*, says a distinguished Southern Senator, now in Washington, not only denies the right of secession, but thinks President Buchanan is at fault in not giving the refractory States to understand, at once, that the whole power of the Federal Government will be used to sustain and preserve the Union. The same correspondent says that the speech of Rhett, in which he says that Gen. Lane has tendered the services of himself and sons to South Carolina, in the event of secession or difficulties, is much commented on in political circles.

A special Raleigh, N. C., despatch to the Herald says the Legislature is assembled. A strong Southern feeling is manifest. The Governor's message takes strong Southern grounds. It recommends a conference with the neighboring States, and then a State convention on Federal affairs. He recommends the enrollment of all men between 18 and 45 years of age, and the raising of a corps of ten thousand volunteers with arms and equipments. He goes for resisting any attempt at coercion in any event.

A special Montgomery, Ala., dispatch to the *Herald*, says the fusion between the Bell and Breckinridge parties is steadily progressing. Both sides advocate extreme views.—John T. Morgan, Breckinridge Elector at large, and Wm. Phillips, a prominent Bell man, are nominated to represent Dallas county in the convention. The meeting was the largest ever held in the county, and strong secession resolutions were passed unanimously.

Breckinridge's majority over Bell and Douglas is about 10,000. Douglas received 13,000 and Bell 25,099 votes.

A special Charleston, S. C., dispatch says the secession flag has been hoisted on the armory of the Savannah Republican Blues, who lately visited Charleston.

The lawyers of Lowndes county, Alabama, have resolved to return all Northern claims uncollected.

A Richmond dispatch states that General Richardson says there are now armed and equipped 100,000 young men. He says a decided purpose exists every where in the State to resist Federal aggressions.

A free negro in Lancaster Co. made a revelation to the authorities a few days since, to the effect that the negroes were to meet at the Court House at a certain time, break open the jail, seize the arms there deposited, and commence an indiscriminate slaughter. He said that means of escape were provided by a vessel lying in the creek.

A slave who proclaimed his right to freedom, now that Lincoln was elected, was arrested, but subsequently released, having excused himself by saying that he was drunk when he made the statement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—8 P. M.

The steamer Augusta, from Savannah, arrived this morning, bringing back to this port about 20 steerage passengers who were refused a residence by the authorities. They are mechanics and laborers. She also bro't three cabin passengers who were ordered to leave.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 20.

The South Carolina Legislature organized yesterday.

W. F. Dortch, of Wayne county, was elected Speaker of the House, and H. K. Clark Speaker of the Senate. There was no excitement.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Va., Nov. 20.

A large meeting was held here last night, at which strong secession resolutions were unanimously adopted. Other counties have called meetings on the same subject.

A corps of Minute Men is rapidly forming, and there is but one party here now.

Boston Matters.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.

The two wings of the Democracy in Convention last night nominated Joseph M. Wrightman for Mayor.

A Nellens' furniture warehouse, in Dock Square, was damaged by fire and water last night to the amount of $10,000. Insured in Springfield and Hartford.

Bell Carries Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 17.

Bell's majority is about 1,700 certain.

LATEST NEWS!

BY LAST NIGHT'S REPORT

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE GLASGOW.

The steamship Glasgow bringing Queenstown dates of the 8th, one day later.

The Bank had raised the rate of interest to 4 1-2 per cent.

Advices from Naples say 15,000 Neapolitan troops, 4,000 horses and 32 guns, being pursued by the Sardinians, took refuge in the Papal States, where their progress was arrested by the French and Papal authorities. They will be disarmed.

After the fall of Gaeta, Garibaldi will, it is said, retire to private life for a time.

Father Gavazzi had been threatened in his own house at Naples by a crowd who cried, "down with Gavazzi."

The official result of the Sicilian election on annexation was, ayes 43,204. Nayes 667.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 8.

The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec, arrived to day.

Breadstuffs dull. Consols 93 1-8a93 1-4. Sugar buoyant, and all qualities slightly higher. American securities—sales of Ill. Central shares 25a24 1-2 discount. New York shares 78a80. Erie shares 34 1-4.

The Pacific Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

We understand that Mr. J. H. Wade, director of the Western Union Telegraph Co., will go out in to morrow's steamer, for the purpose of making farrangements with the building of the California end of the Pacific telegraph line. Material for the line is purchased, and is now being shipped from Boston via Cape Horn. From present appearances, there is every reason for believing that when the Spring opens, the work of both ends of the route, as well as the center will be vigorously commenced. Two agents have already started across the plains, by different routes, for the purpose of more thoroughly surveying them, and of meeting Mr. Wade in San Francisco, when the route which the wires are to take is to be finally determined upon.

From Pike's Peak.

FORT KEARNEY, Nov. 20—9 P. M.

Denver City coach of 18th passed here at noon to-day.

DENVER 18, 8 A. M.—Last week the St. Louis quartz mill, from four cords of quartz, $887.

Parties are still leaving this city for the San Juan mines, but the stampede is slight.

Yesterday afternoon the foundation wall of J. B. Doyle & Co.'s large warehouse fell, suddenly causing a general rush of the three floors above and the roof.

A controversy of a personal nature is going on, through the Democratic press, between Judge Jacob Downing and Chas. T. Coleman, of the Daily *Mountaineer*. A hostile meeting is expected.

The message of Gov. Steele to the Provisional Legislature is published. It recommends, among other things, that the people unite in memorializing Congress for a Territorial Government.

New York Matters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—9 P. M.

The Frenchman, Louis Laroche, who was arrested a few days ago for sending a challenge to the Italian, Orzilla, followed his rival into his house, and shot him in the breast. Orzilla's recovery is considered doubtful.

It is stated that a cargo of 1500 tons railroad iron arrived at Hampton, was transhipped here with orders to sell here, parties being unwilling to accept payment in the present state of affairs, as could be offered by their Southern customers.

The steamer Prince Albert sailed to-day for Galway, with 150 passengers.

Contradicted.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—9 P. M.

The agents of the steamer Augusta deny the truth of the report that any steerage or other passengers were returned by that ship at the instance of the Savannah authorities.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20—9 P. M.

The commissioners of the Sinking Fund to day opened the bids for the sale of the $100,000 State loan, and allotted the whole sum to Charles McAllester, the lowest bidder, at $92 97-100 per cent.

The Secession Movement.

THE REACTION COMMENCED!

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 20—9 P. M.

The largest meeting ever held in Green Co., came off on Friday. The most influential men in the county participated. Resolutions of a conservative character were almost unanimously adopted. They urge the call of a State Convention of all parties to calmly consider the evils threatening the destruction of the National Union, and appealing to the people of the Union to discard the counsel of agitating politicians and demagogues of all sections, and rally to the support of our imperilled government.

They say the politicians, instead of allaying the excitement have stirred it up; instead of repressing national distrust and dislike, they have promoted it; instead of removing causes of dispute, they have created them, for the sake of power and office. In both sections they have pandered to the passions and prejudices of the people at home, keeping each section ignorant of the patriotic, conservative and catholic feelings of the other, until mutually seperated by the incendiary and disorganizing representations of hungry office seekers, both sections find themselves engaged in a fierce controversy, which they had no hand in bringing on.

A large meeting in Hancock county on Saturday, adopted, unanimously, firm conservative resolutions that the mare election of Lincoln was cause for disunion.

Unfriendly legislation of many of the free States are an outrage on the community of the Union; demanding resistence.

A majority of the counties in the State have held meetings in favor of secession.—Many, however, were strongly conservative, while some were in favor of retaliatory legislation, but all favor a State Convention, and all oppose coercion of the seceding States.—A meeting in Bryan Co. declared that no Northern fisherman or hunter should hereafter operate in that section, and that those at present hunting and fishing be notified to leave.

Indicted.

CHICAGO, Nov. 20—9 P. M.

Nine persons engaged in the rescue of the slave girl Eliza last week, including the Justice who issued a warrant for the arrest of the girl for breach of the peace, after she had been arrested by the U. S. Marshal and the Deputy Sheriff who served the warrants, were yesterday indicted in the U. S. District Court for violating the Fugitive Slave Law.

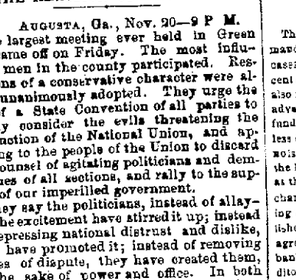
Arrest of Swindlers.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.

Dr Kennedy, his brother, and P. A. Fitzgerald, were arrested to-day for gift jewelry swindling. They traded under the name of James C. Jackson & Co., had circulars referring to the Governor, Mayor, and other distinguished gentlemen, for character.—Their business was quite extensive.

Oysters.

Baltimore and New York Bay



OYSTERS!

In Shell, Can, and Keg.

F. RAYMOND, Agent,

North-East Corner Spring and West Water Street. nov13z891dlm

OYSTERS!!

C. S. MALTBY'S

JUSTLY CELEBRATED OYSTERS, IN CAN, KEG AND SHELL.

So long and favorably known in the western markets, are now being received daily at

No. 5 Rees' Block, West Water St.,

And are offered at wholesale upon the most favorable terms. And prices low enough to suit the times.

☞ All Oysters SOLD ARE WARRANTED FRESH and nice, and THE BEST the world affords.

Having removed from our old store, No. 101 East Water St., to our present location with increased facilities, we will offer inducements not elsewhere to be found. ☞ Orders from city and country solicited and promptly filled, by return express, or as may be directed. H. COOKE, Agent.

sep24 58dim

L. J. McCRAKEN,

AGENT FOR THE MONUMENTAL OYSTER CO

BALTIMORE.

RECEIVED Daily, PER EXPRESS.—Depot, J. W. LIDYARD'S, No. 161 East Water street,

And on Main st., near corner Wisconsin st., opposite Young's Block. nov10z266dlm

Clothing, &c.

NEW STORE!

NEW GOODS.

FINE CLOTHING

AND

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

EXCLUSIVELY FINE GOODS SOLD at this house.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

FINE CLOTHING

AND

Gents' Furnishing Goods in the West.

CALL, EVERYBODY, AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

This is no Humbug, but Facts!

SPROULE & RENNETT, No. 150 East Water street.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FULL AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS,

FOR THE

CUSTOM TRADE

ALSO,

A New Stock of

Gents' Furnishing Goods!!

REMEMBER THAT

Mr. E. L. WOODS,

THE FAVORITE ARTIST,

IS AT

DUTTON'S,

23 WISCONSIN STREET,

sep21k121d1y

THE TOM THUMB!!

AT WHOLESALE & RETAIL

TAKE THIS METHOD OF RESPECTfully informing the citizens of Milwaukee that I have opened a Branch of my

ST. LOUIS TOM THUMB

Boys' Clothing Store,

At 221 East Water Street,

Known as the EMPIRE BLOCK. As I have come here for the express purpose of doing business, I earnestly solicit a call, as I feel assured will be to our mutual satisfaction—as you will get cheap and reliable Goods and I shall get some cash.

Independent of my Boys' Clothing, I shall keep a full assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

☞ Remember the TOM THUMB, 221 East Water Street. HENRY MYERS, Agent.

oct31k560 12m

SCHUMACHER & JOHNSON

MANUFACTURERS OF THE GREAT WESTERN FIRE, POWDER & Burglar-Proof Safes,

Vault Doors, etc. All our Safes are provided with powder, besides being put on so as to leave no possible chance for driving them from the doors. 197k867d1y

CITY LAND OFFICE.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS TO PURchase Thirty, Sixty and Ninety Day Paper. Must be first-class.

I am authorized to purchase from two to five thousand dollars of City and County Orders.

DALEE WALL,

Oct18 General Land Agent.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A large assortment of Ladies, Gentlemen's and Boys' Skates, which we are selling very cheap. Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

nov9 JOHN NAZRO & CO.

COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY P. M., Nov. 20, 1860.

The banks still pursue the policy of refusing all demands for Eastern Exchange, except in very urgent cases to regular customers. The nominal rate is 2 ₰ cent premium selling. The buying rates at bank are also merely nominal, as sellers can realize to better advantage on the street. The supply of bankable funds is gradually increasing, and produce buyers find less difficulty every day in obtaining currency. Illinois currency is looked upon with great distrust, and the banks are only receiving it from regular depositors at the established discount of 8 ₰ cent. Our merchants all charge from 3 to 5 ₰ cent discount in taking it for goods. In this morning's SENTINEL we published a list of Illinois bills which the banks of Chicago agreed to throw out to-day, and the following are the banks which have been called upon by the State Auditor for additional securities, with the amount required from each:

American Exchange Bank	$16,281
Bank of Aurora	22,455
Bank of Chester	9,466
Bank of Commonwealth	9,015
Bank of Naperville	2,500
Bank of Pike County	24,592
Bank of Quincy	9,515
Citizens' Bank	25,092
Corn Exchange Bank	7,967
Farmers' and Traders' Bank	9,858
Grand Prairie Bank	49,901
Grayville Bank	4,344
Lafayette Bank	5,129
Merchants' and Drovers' Bank	5,748
Morgan County Bank	5,709
National Bank	2,643
Prairie State	5,067
Railroad Bank	9,066
Reed's Bank	22,444
Southern Bank of Illinois, Grayville	30,735
State Bank of Illinois	

Most of the above banks are those first created under the law, and the securities of which are mainly Missouri bonds, without the 10 ₰ cent margin required of all institutions since the law was amended. Of these twenty-two the following, it is believed, will not respond to the call made upon them, and their bills are consequently thrown out by the Chicago banks to-day, viz:

American Exchange Bank,
Bank of Aurora,
Bank of the Commonwealth,
Bank of Raleigh,
Corn Exchange Bank,
National Bank,
State Bank of Illinois.

In reference to this action of the banks of Chicago, the *Tribune* says:

Of course, so decided a step as this will create much excitement among the holders of these notes, and many, fearing a still further depreciation, will make haste to get rid of what they have on hand at any rate which they may be offered. Our advice to all is not to be precipitate. The value of the rejected bills is not determined. It will fluctuate from day to day with the rise and fall of the stock market. If the political troubles of the day are surmounted, before the time comes for closing these banks up, their notes will again be at par. In any event, they have intrinsic worth, and in every case it will be wiser, where the necessities of the holder do not compel him to realize, to hold on and wait the progress of events.

It is believed in at every case named in the list, save the seven, will make good its securities and go on without trouble. At the present, the seventy banks not embraced in this call, are solvent; and we have reason to believe that whatever may happen their notes will be kept good. They are secured by bonds not yet much depreciated—mainly those of the State of Illinois and the United States—and they have ten per cent margins—that is an excess of securities over circulation—which entitles them to the continued confidence of the public.

CHICAGO MONEY MARKET.

The *Tribune* has the following report of yesterday's doings:

Most of the bankers supplied customers to-day sparingly at 5 per cent. for exchange. Outsiders were obliged to pay fancy rates—10 ₰ cent. in some cases—if, indeed, they were able to obtain a supply on any terms. The margin in the buying rate remains wide, say 8¾@4¾.

Should the weather continue cool, the packing business will soon supply the West with a large amount of exchange. It would also furnish active employment for currency, which is still accumulating. It is fortunate that the demand for exchange is comparatively light; though of course the check must end the high rates after the last five days make the number who would purchase under other circumstances larger than it would be, had purchases gone on as usual.

Gold nominal, as there is a very small supply, and as yet very little seems to be wanted. Rates, buying, 4@¼; selling 5@10 ₰ cent.

MONEY MATTERS AT CINCINNATI.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* thinks the monetary excitement has about culminated. We copy a portion of its money article for Monday:

The movements in financial circles on Saturday, did not develop any new feature. The demand for money was quite moderate, much more so than it would be if business was flowing in its natural channels, but there is a general nervousness on the part of both borrowers and lenders—an unwillingness to expand in any direction, and a disposition to keep small lines as possible for the present. This is the feeling which characterizes our market at present. It is calm rather than excited; and there are no indications of a pressing demand, the majority of people being supplied, for a few days, to do without borrowed capital, until the country gets over its fright. The mercantile collections are generally good. These are mixed largely with uncurrent money, causing a good deal of trouble for the time. A large proportion of the Illinois and Wisconsin paper received is laid aside until matters settle down, when it is expected to improve in value. It is not probable that it will suffer any further depreciation. In the discounts line the regular houses accommodate their depositors to a fair extent at 12 ₰ cent. Outside paper is sold with difficulty, none of the bankers being willing to lend except to parties who have claims upon them.

NEW YORK MONEY MATTERS.

We have the following money and stock report by telegraph from New York to-day:

Money unsettled and irregular. Sterling exchange quiet, moderate sales. Stocks better and more active C & R 33¾; C B & Q 64¾; M & M 9; Del L & W 75; C & T 29½; G & C 58; I C scrip 54¾; Pan 109@110; M S 13¾; do gtd 95; M C 47; Read 84; Harl 18; Hud 65¾; Erie 28; N Y C 74; U S 5's 74 5-8; Va 89; Mo 69¾; Erie bds 71; I C bds 84; La C grants 16, Del & Hud 88; Pac Mail 143; N Y C 102. At the Second Board, Stocks were dull. C & R 15¾; C & T 28; C B & Q 64; Gal & C 37¾; C C & C 90; Ill C B 68¾; Del & W 75; M S 13¾; do gtd 27¾; M C 46¾; Reading 43¾; Harlem 14½; do pfd 38¾; Hudson 43¾; Erie 27¾; N Y C 72¾; Cumberland 8. The Bank committees have already purchased $705,000 worth of sterling bills. They will continue in session, daily, until the entire $2,000,000 is taken. Regular drawers sold to-day at $1,09@1,08. The banks discounted largely to-day, but outside paper has been nearly unsaleable. A rumor that the Metropolitan Bank is about to stop the redemption of State and Eastern currency is without the slightest foundation. Discount on uncurrent money is about as follows: Illinois and Wisconsin 12@15; Iowa and North Carolina 5; Virginia 3; South Carolina and Interior 10; Mobile 5; New Orleans 2; Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky 1¾@1¾; Maryland and Pennsylvania ¾@1; Baltimore ¾.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY P. M., Nov. 20, 1860.

The receipts of flour and grain here for the past 24 hours, exclusive of the deliveries by teams, and the receipts and shipments of merchandize and produce by Lake for the same period, will be seen by the following statement:

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN FOR 24 HOURS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley bus.
Mil. & Miss. R.R.	344	22,566	....	....	....
LaC. & M. R. R.	1,199	98,059	....	216	....
M., W. & R. V. R.R.	599	9,722	....	....	....
By M. & C. R. R.	80	4,440	....	....	....
By Lake	....	100	....	....	....
Total	1,782	59,887	....	216	....

SHIPMENTS OF WHEAT, FLOUR & PROVISIONS FOR 24 HOURS.

	Wheat bus.	Flour, bbls.	Pork, bbls.	Beef, bbls.
To Buffalo	77,600	1,760	50	....
To Oswego	17,000	....	....	5
To Other Ports	....	....	....	....
By D. & M. R. R	....	716	....	....
Total	91,600	2,136	50	5

TOTAL RECEIPTS BY LAKE TO-DAT.

Mdse, tons	53	Lumber, ft	50,000
Fish, bbls	7,000	Lath, ft	225,000
Wheat, bus	100	Shingles, No	60,000
Wood, cds	187		

TOTAL SHIPMENTS BY LAKE TO-DAT.

Flour, bbls	2,136	Wheat, bus	91,600
Pork, bbls	50	Ginseng, sacks	175
Beef, bbls	5	Grass Seed, lbs	19
Whiskey, bbls	10	Meal, bags	40
Mds, tons	8½	Leather, rolls	21
do pkgs	5	Malts, kegs	7

The receipts of wheat to-day were about 60,000 bus—a much larger amount than had been looked for in view of the depreciation in prices. The shipments were 91,600 bus for 24 hours ending 4 P. M. The market was quiet, but a better feeling evidently prevailed, opening with ready purchasers at 72c for No. 1 spring in store. The views of holders were generally above the figures offered, and before the close of Change an advance of 1c was conceded without bringing any considerable quantity upon the market. The sales reported were inside of 15,000 bus, at 72@73c for No. 1 spring in store; 69@71c for No. 2 in store; 62@62½c for rejected spring, and 75c for Extra Club. Wheat in store previous to this date is subject to 2c higher storage than what goes in after to-day, so that there will be that much difference in prices for old and new receipts. The cost of storing wheat at the Railroad Elevators, that goes in after to-day, will be 4c to the opening of navigation in the spring; but if shipped between now and the close of navigation, it will of course be subject only to the usual cost for handling. There was more activity in flour at the reduced prices, about 1,500 bbls changing hands, at, as near as we could learn, $3,75@4 for good to choice country Extra, and $4,10 for fancy brands. The receipts of hogs were larger, and the market excessively dull, packers refusing to pay within 25@50 cents of the prices obtained yesterday. We could hear of no sales whatever.

There was no change in freights, but vessels were scarcer than yesterday. The only engagement reported was the brig *F. B. Gardiner* at 12c for wheat to Buffalo.

RECEIPTS OF BREADSTUFFS AT BUFFALO.

The following statement shows the receipts of flour and grain at Buffalo, from different States and Canada West, for the week ending noon Nov. 16, 1860, and since the opening of navigation:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bus.	Corn, bus.	Oats, bus.	Barley bus.
Ohio	8,719	7,192	19,185	....	....
Indiana	16,207	60,818	38,189	....	....
Michigan	18,602	40,970	....	....	....
Illinois	3,469	496,268	46,854	....	....
Wisconsin	8,265	664,504	....	12	780
Penn	City, 1,477	Not,	....	....	....
Canada	5,012	80,954	....	13,745	6,332
Total	58,851	1,800,841	94,226	13,757	6,525
S. spring	1,007,845	16,262,792	11,186,724	1,105,760	241,400

CHICAGO MARKET, NOVEMBER 19.

Receipts at Chicago yesterday included 3,715 bbls flour, 49,551 bus wheat, 38,720 bus corn, 463 bus oats, 512 bus rye, 1,478 bus barley. In reference to the market the *Tribune* says:

The breadstuff markets to-day were generally dull and heavy, under the influence of rather unfavorable news by the Vanderbilt, as well as depressing news from New York.

The receipts of hogs amounted to 3,607, and the market under this heavy supply opened heavy and quiet. Yesterday (Sunday) which is usually the most active of the entire week, buyers and sellers were apart, and there was little or nothing done. To-day, however, there was a better demand by shippers, the cold weather causing more inquiry by packers, and in the afternoon there was much activity at about Saturday's prices—$4,70@5,00 gross for fair to prime hogs. Beef Cattle were rather dull except for extra shipping cattle, which were in request at $3@3,25 gross. There being no demand by packers, medium stock were neglected and dull.

In Provisions there is little or nothing doing. A small lot of mess pork was sold at $15, and retail lots are selling at $16. Lard is offered for next month at 10½c, without buyers. There is some inquiry for green sides at 7c packed, for shipment East. Tallow is held at 10c, with a good demand at 9¾c. Hides are dull and 1c lower. Green Salted selling at 6½@7c; and Dry Flint at 13¾@14c.

The Wheat market was dull and heavy, and prices declined 2c, with, however, very light transactions. About 30,000 bus of all grades changed hands at the Northwestern club; 74@75c for No 1 spring; and 70@73c for No 2 spring. Corn was in good demand for immediate shipment, at 39@39½ for old No. 1 and No. 2, and 37½ for new. Oats quiet and neglected.—Rye 55c. Barley dull. Timothy Seed was quiet and easier.

Freights were steady. A propeller was engaged at 12c for wheat to Buffalo, and two vessels at 9c for corn to Buffalo.

BOSTON FLOUR MARKET.

From the *Courier* of Saturday morning:

The receipts of flour since yesterday have been 9,-238 bbls. The market for flour continues without improvement. Receipts large and demand rather limited. We quote common brands western at $5,25; fancy brands $5,50@5,75; extra at $5,75@6; and superfine at $6,00@5,75 ₰ bbl, including all kinds. Southern flour is quiet at $6,25 for fancy; $7,00@7,25 for extra; and $7,50@8,50 for superior.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

TUESDAY, 7 P. M.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,782 bbls. The feeling is still a good deal unsettled and buyers are very reluctant to name any prices. We note sales of 200 bbls "Menomonee" spring Extra at $3,55; 400 bbls of a fancy country brand at $4,10; 300 bbls "Menomonee" Merchants' Extra on p. t., and about 600 bbls of other brands on private terms.

WHEAT—Receipts 60,833 bus. The market opened unsettled and heavy, but on 'Change became firmer and closed at an improvement of 1c on the morning prices, two or three parties taking all that was offered at 73c for No. 1, and 71c for No. 2 in store. Sales included: 1,750 bus No. 1 spring at 71c in store; 4,750 bus do at 72c in store; 2,000 bus do at 73c in store; 700 bus do at 73c del; 1,750 bus No. 2 at 69c in store; 4,000 bus do at 70c in store; 2,000 bus do at 71c in store; 600 bus rejected at 62c; 1,000 bus do at 63½c; 900 bus Extra at 75c del.

OATS—Nominally quoted at 22@23c for local trade.

CORN—Shelled worth about 40c.

BARLEY—In the absence of any transactions we repeat previous quotations: Common 35@45c; No. 1 to Extra 50@60c.

RYE—40@42c.

GRASS SEED—Timothy $2@2,25; clover nominal at $4,50@5; Hungarian grass seed do at 37½@50c.

CRANBERRIES—$2@2,50 ₰ bus; very choice $2,62@2,75.

POTATOES—Very dull at 20@25c.

EGGS—Scarce and firm at 15c by the bbl.

BUTTER—In good demand at 10@12c for firkin, and 12½@15c for fresh.

HIDES—Green 5½@6c; dc salted 6½@7c; dry salted 11@12c; dry flint 12@13c. Receipts to-day 640.

HOGS—Are lower and unsettled. Packers not anxious to purchase at any price for the present. Some small lots of dressed hogs sold last night at $6@6,25 for medium averages; but $5,75 is the outside price packers will pay this afternoon. Nothing doing in live hogs, and prices entirely nominal. Receipts since yesterday are 362 live and 12 dressed hogs.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unsettled. Dealers are selling in a retail way at the following prices:

Mess Pork—$17 ₰ bbl;
Prime Pork—13 ₰ bbl.
Mess Beef—$5 ₰ bbl;
Lard—11@11½ ₰ lb.
Hams—Sugar cured 11@12c ₰ lb.
POULTRY—Dressed chickens 6@7c ₰ lb; turkeys 7 @8c.

MILL STUFFS—Shorts $7 ₰ ton; middlings $10@11.

SPIRITS—Highwines 17@17½c; whiskey 15@16c; alcohol 40c.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls 20@22c; pork bbls 15c; whiskey bbls $1.

SHEEP PELTS—Nominal and unsaleable.

RAILROAD RECEIPTS—Nov. 20.

BY MIL. & MISS. R. R.—944 bbls flour, 22,566 bus wheat, 65 do potatoes, 255 hides, 562 lbs butter, 75 bbls eggs, 20 head cattle, 47 live hogs, 4 dressed hogs, 5,401 lbs sundries.

BY LA C. & MIL. R. R.—1,199 bbls flour, 23,659 bus wheat, 216 bus barley, 253 hides, 55 bus cranberries, 5 dressed hogs, 8,328 lbs sundries.

BY MIL., WAT. & R. V. R. R.—109 bbls flour, 9,772 bus wheat, 124 hides.

BY MIL. & CHICAGO R. R.—4,540 bus wheat, 30 bbls flour, 11 do cider, 122 do apples, 10 do syrup, 10 do sugar, 15 do alcohol, 226 lbs butter, 3,564 lbs rags, 815 live hogs, 1 separator, 28,255 lbs sundries.

NEW YORK MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 20—7 P. M.

ASHES—Nominal; 5,50 for pots and pearls.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and 1c irregular to quote; sales 1,000 bales, chiefly for home spinning.

FLOUR—Quiet, rather steady, with a moderate jobbing demand, but shippers showing no disposition to operate, market closed heavy, unsettled and rather easier; sales 5,000 bbls at $4,30@4,40 for superfine state; 5,00@5,05 for extra state; 4,50@4,60 for superfine western; 5,00@5,05 for common to medium extra western, 5,20@5,40 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, Canadian flours quiet and declining; sales 450 bbls at 5,00@5,40 for common to choice extra. Rye flour continues heavy, with limited demand at 3,40@4,60 for common to choice superfine. Corn meal heavy and declining; sales 400 bbls Brandywine at $3,60.

WHEAT—Opened quiet and steady, with scarcely any export demand; the market closed heavy, with the tendency downward; market for sterling exchange still continues very heavy; rates 256,000 bus Mil club at 1,12½@1,13; 6,000 bus Canada club, supposed at about 1,12; 1,500 bus white Ky at about 1,40; 1,100 bus choice white southern at 1,40; 1,800 bus common to prime white at 1,32@1,43.

RYE—Dull and heavy at 65@66c.

BARLEY—Continues heavy, with limited sales; prices in favor of buyers.

CORN—Lower, with a little more doing for export; sales 75,000 bus at 61@62c for mixed western in store and afloat; 66c for small parcels choice do, and 68c for yellow southern.

OATS—Dull and heavy; 36@38½c for western, Canada and State.

WHISKEY—Heavy and lower; sales 500 bbls at 15½@16.

PORK—Dull, heavy and decidedly lower; sales 850 bbls at 16,50@16,75 for mess; 10,75@11 for prime—at the close there is a little more tone to the market for future delivery there is a little more doing.

CATTLE MARKET—Receipts of beef very heavy; market dull at 5@6@6½c. The prospect for to-morrow is unfavorable. Sheep and lambs 50c lower, and dull at the deduction. Swine, lower and dull; dressed 6¾ @7¾c.

BUFFALO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

BUFFALO, Nov. 20—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull; no sales.

CORN—Steady; sales 20,000 bus at 41c.

Other grains quiet and no sales.

WHISKEY—Nominal at 15.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady; 18cen wheat, and 16c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 18,000 bus wheat, 16,000 bus corn, 30,000 bus oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—46,000 bus wheat, 45,000 bus corn, 1,000 bus peas.

OSWEGO MARKET.

[By Telegraph.]

OSWEGO, November 20—7 P. M.

FLOUR—Dull.

Grains of all descriptions quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unsettled with a declining tendency; 14c on wheat and 12c on corn to N. Y.

LAKE IMPORTS—45,000 bus wheat; 1,700 bus corn; 4,100 bus barley; 5,800 bus peas.

LAKE EXPORTS—2,300 bbls flour; 74,500 bus wheat; 55,000 bus corn, 14,9500 bus barley, 6,400 bus rye; 500 bus peas.

MARINE.

Port of Milwaukee, November 20.

ARRIVED—19th and 20th.

Steamship Milwaukee, Richards, Grand Haven
Propeller Buckeye, Rossman, Ogdensburgh, 53 tons midse
Schooner A. Baensch, Olson, Buffalo
Schooner Mars, Chand'r, Amsterdam, 18 cds wood
Schooner Three Sisters, Gilmore, Manitowoc, 6m feet lumber, 6m shingles, 22 cds wood, 60 lb-bbls fish, 100 bus wheat
Schooner Amelia, Flynn, Sheboygan, 226m lath
Brig Fanny Gardiner, Childs, Buffalo
Sloop Traveler, Johnson, Port Clao, 35 cds wood

CLEARED.

Steamship Detroit, McBride, Grand Haven, 775 bbls flour, 30 do whiskey, 21 rolls leather, 40 bags meal, 19 bx3seed, 7 kgs nails, 8½ tons sundz
Steamer Minn, Baker, Two Rivers
Propeller Buckeye, Rossman, Chicago
Propeller Mendota, Crosby, Buffalo, 14,000 bus wheat, 50 bbls pork, 5 pkgs sundz
Propeller Racine, Brett, Buffalo, 1,260 bbls flour, 370 cedar posts 5 bbls sinews
Schooner R. Dart, Thompson, Buffalo, 13,300 bushels wheat
Schooner Dane, Becker, Oswego, 17,600 bus wheat
Brig Empire, Martin, Sandusky, 17,000 bus wheat
Schooner A. C. Rayner, Jamison, Buffalo, 15,200 bus wheat
Schooner Josephine Lawrence, Olson, Muskegon, 5 bbls beef
Schooner Neroluta, Wells, Buffalo, 15,000 bus wheat

MARINE ITEMS.

PASSED DETROIT.

The following is a list of vessels that passed Detroit on Saturday:

Bound up—Props. Queen of the Lakes, Fountain City; brig Kirk White; schooners Speedwell, Falcon, Forest, Rapid, Seaman, Henry Hagar, John Weber, Sloux, D. P. Wade, James Nayagh, Granville, Theodore Perry.

Bound down—Steamer Cleveland; props. Tonawanda, Detroit; bark De Soto; schs. Driver, Rival, Live Yankee, Cape Horn.

The *Tribune* of Monday evening has the following list which probably includes all the vessels that have passed on Sunday, and up to 1 P. M. of Monday:

Bound Up—Steamers Planet, Cleveland, Forest Queen, Michigan; props. Dunkirk, Mary Stewart, Baltic; barks B. A. Stanard, Ocean Wave, Sunshine; brigs Gladiator, Wenonah; schrs. Keewaino, Transport, Starlight, Africa, Somerset, Milwaukee Belle, Autocrat, Gem, Utica, W. F. Allen, Spy, Andover, C. Reese, Sea Bird, Lily Dench.

Bound Down—Steamer Forest Queen; props. Mary Stewart, Niagara, Comet, Acme, Chicago, Dacotah; bark St. George; brig Cassopus; sch. Norway, Geo. Steele, Cascade, Grace Murray, Wild Rover, Eclipse, Avenger, Queen City, Jerry Nol.

Weather cool and cloudy, with strong S. W. wind.

DOWNWARD BOUND FLEET.

A fleet of some forty vessels are reported between Point au Barques and River St. Clair, bound down, but owing to the heavy S. W. which has prevailed since yesterday, they will doubtless not reach here before to-morrow.—*Det. Tribune, Monday* eve.

GOING INTO WINTER QUARTERS.

The steamer *Michigan* arrived yesterday from Buffalo, and goes immediately into winter quarters. Vessels owned at this port have commenced laying up, and others, as they arrive, will doubtless go into winter quarters.—*Ibid.*

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

The prop. *Detroit* arrived yesterday afternoon from Marquette, Lake Superior, with a cargo of 160 tons of iron ore from the Lake Superior Iron Company, consigned to this place.

The steam. *Cleveland*, which arrived on Friday night, had 90 tons of copper in the Smelting Works in this city.

The steamer *Planet*, which also arrived on Friday evening, had on 150 tons of iron ore and 12 bbls of copper.

Both the *Cleveland* and *Planet* will probably leave here on their return for Lake Superior to-night or to-morrow morning.—*Detroit Free Press, Sunday.*

RIVER NEWS.

THE Stmr. *Key City*, Capt. Worden, will leave this morning at eight o'clock for Dunleith and